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Japan

Officials Report U.S. Farm Trade Issue Settled *OW2107013788 Tokyo KYODO in English 0121 GMT 21 Jul 88*

[Text] Washington, July 20 KYODO—Japan and the United States agreed Wednesday to give 11 U.S. farm products easier access to the Japanese market.

A Japanese Embassy spokesman said the accord was reached at working-level talks on U.S. demands for import liberalization of the selected agricultural products, including dairy goods and starch.

Japanese Ambassador Nobuo Matsunaga and U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter will sign the agreement late this month or early in August, the spokesman said.

Okinawans Protest U.S. Military Exercises *OW2007153088 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese 20 Jul 88 Morning Edition p 1*

[Text] The executive committee for the 20 July prefectural people's grand rally formed by 5 political parties, excluding the LDP, and 15 labor and democratic groups in the prefecture will hold a rally at 1800 on 20 July at Yogi Park in Naha City to protest the "lake training exercises" at the prefectural people's "water jar" Fukuchi Dam and a series of U.S. military exercises and to demand that such exercises be discontinued immediately. The 20 July protest meeting means that 15 organizations with opposing lines and views have put aside their differences for a common cause to organize a "1-day common struggle," and will be the first of its kind since the reversion of Okinawa to Japanese Administration. The present situation in the prefecture, in which U.S. military exercises are being held everyday and the atmosphere is like that of wartime, has made the various organizations overcome their conflicts and come together to appeal to the people of Japan and foreign countries against military exercises and against the consolidation of military bases.

Preparations for the rally have been undertaken by the executive committee, which embraces the Social Masses Party, Socialist Party, Communist Party, Komeito, Democratic Socialist Party, Prefectural Council of Labor Unions [Kenrokyo], Japan Federation of Labor [Domei], Okinawa Teachers' Union, All-Okinawa Federation of Trade Unions, Okinawa Federation of Agricultural Labor Unions, People's Council for the Defense of the Constitution, Toitsuren [The Okinawa Prefectural Liaison Council for Joint Action To Abrogate the Security Treaty and to Protect Livelihood and Democracy], and the two councils against atomic and hydrogen bombs. After reversion, these organizations have rarely cooperated in their actions. This has led to the decline of mass movements. However, a series of U.S. military exercises starting with the forced 2-day "lake training

exercises" by U.S. marines at Fukuchi Dam from 21 June resulted in the explosion of the various organizations' indignation and this has led to the organization of the 1-day common struggle.

Secretary General Masanori Yoshimoto of Kenrokyo, who has appealed for support of the rally by various groups and succeeded in ensuring the launching of the 1-day common struggle, stressed the significance of the rally. He said, "We have a common view of the present situation in the prefecture. Due to factors such as the relationship between the various groups and their central authorities, joint action has been difficult to organize. However, various organizations have opposed the recent intensification of military exercises and decided to put aside differences for a greater common cause by organizing the rally." Thus far, the executive committee has obtained assurance from the various groups to "mobilize the largest number of people to attend the rally". On 19 July, loudspeaker cars of the organizations made the rounds in various localities, calling on the people to participate.

The suprapartisan prefectural people's rally on 20 July is expected to raise the slogans of "oppose the series of military exercises" and "oppose the consolidation of military bases." It will feature speeches by representatives of the political parties and labor unions expressing their determination and is scheduled to pass a resolution appealing to the people of Japan and foreign countries. A protest march to the Prefectural Administration Hall via Himeyuri Avenue and Kokusai Avenue will be held after the rally to drum up opposition.

Protesters, U.S. Soldiers Clash

*OW2007151288 Tokyo KYODO in English 1056 GMT
20 Jul 88*

[Text] Naha, July 20 KYODO—About 100 protesters on Wednesday clashed with U.S. servicemen at a U.S. military airfield in Yomitan, Okinawa Prefecture, in an effort to stop military exercises there. Nobody was hurt in the incident, police said.

Riot police forcefully removed the protesters sitting on the runway of the airport, which is used by U.S. forces as a stand-by airfield.

The military exercises are held to cope with the theoretical destruction of the runway by a nuclear bomb.

The training has been held at the site since April.

Local people have been protesting against the exercise and are demanding that the airport land be returned to their village.

About 100 villagers of Yomitan led by Mayor Tokushin Yamauchi built tents on the runway of the airport early Wednesday morning.

Some protesters stood in front of a U.S. Army jeep when it tried to run through the side of the tents, while other protesters sat-in on the runway.

Some 40 riot police moved in to forcibly remove the protesters and took down the tents.

After the protesters were removed, the military exercise was held with the riot police preventing people from entering the grounds.

The villagers demanded that the land be returned to the village and Mayor Yamauchi protested to police about the forceful removal of the demonstrators.

U.S. military officials refused to comment on the incident.

Government Ready To Pay for Gulf Monitoring
OW2107105788 Tokyo KYODO in English 1037 GMT
21 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 21 KYODO—Japan is ready to shoulder costs for maintaining a United Nations truce monitoring group in Iran and Iraq after a ceasefire is realized, government sources said Thursday.

The Foreign Ministry will soon ask the world body to estimate necessary costs for maintaining such a monitoring team.

U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar is planning to dispatch a 250-strong peace supervising group to the Persian Gulf region, the sources said.

Japan will not send any civilians to this monitoring group, which will be entirely formed of military personnel, they said.

The amount of Japan's financial help this time will top the 10 million dollars which Japan has already extended to the U.N. to back up Perez de Cuellar's mediation efforts.

Iran accepted on Monday a U.N. resolution calling for an immediate ceasefire in the eight-year-long war with Iraq. However, fighting is still continuing.

Perez de Cuellar said in New York Wednesday he is sending a team of experts to the two warring countries to negotiate arrangements for a ceasefire.

LDP To Promote Islands' Case in West Europe
OW2107051988 Tokyo KYODO in English 0359 GMT
21 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 21 KYODO—The Liberal Democratic Party said Thursday it will send a mission to Europe next week as part of a campaign for the return of four Soviet-held islands off Hokkaido.

A three-member mission will visit Britain, France, West Germany and Italy between July 24 and August 2 to ask officials to indicate the islands are Japanese territories in atlases and maps published in Europe.

Most European atlases presently show the islands—Etorofu, Kunashiri, Shikotan, and the Habomais—as Soviet territory, LDP officials said.

Japan has long called for the return of these islands, which the Soviet Union seized immediately after World War II. The Soviet Union has repeatedly denied the demand, saying that no territorial dispute exists between Moscow and Tokyo.

Mutsuo Kimura, an LDP elder and a former president of the House of Councillors, will head the group which includes LDP Diet members Koichiro Aino and Tadashi Itagaki.

One official each from the ruling party and the Foreign Ministry will accompany the delegation on the visit, LDP officials said.

The ruling party sent a similar mission to the United States in 1984.

Company Executives Admit Illegal Export to PRC
OW2007060188 Tokyo KYODO in English 0515 GMT
20 Jul 88

[Text] Tokyo, July 20 KYODO—Two former executives of Kyokuto Shokai Co. on Wednesday admitted in court that their firm had exported electronics equipment to China while knowing it was on the Coordinating Committee for [Multilateral] Export Control (COCOM) list.

Yoshikazu Ohno, 44, former managing director, and Teruko Takeuchi, 53, former chief of the Tokyo-based trading company's trade section, were arrested by the Metropolitan Police Department on May 17. They were accused of illegally selling three COCOM-banned items, including a digital memory, over a one-year period from June 1985 without getting government approval.

The digital memory, which could be used to analyze seismic waves triggered by a nuclear test, is banned for export to communist nations by the Paris-based COCOM watchdog body.

The two former Kyokuto Shokai officials were arrested on charges of violating the Customs Law and Foreign Exchange and Trade Control Law.

Ohno, knowing the articles were included in the COCOM embargo list, decided to carry them himself into China in cardboard boxes, police said in a statement read in the Tokyo District Court's first hearing on the case.

In a previous court ruling, a board director of Shinsei Koeki, an electrical appliance dealer also of Tokyo, was fined 200,000 yen for violating the customs, foreign exchange and trade control laws in connection with the firm's export of two digital memories to China without government permission.

Foreign Minister Uno Meets Somali Counterpart
*OW2107051688 Tokyo KYODO in English 0403 GMT
21 Jul 88*

[Text] Tokyo, July 21 KYODO—Somalia's Foreign Minister Mohamed Ali Hamud told Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno Thursday that his country needs more economic and technical assistance from Japan.

Uno promised that Japan will study to extend financial and technical support for such projects as construction of roads and water supply facilities as proposed by Hamud, a Foreign Ministry official said in a briefing.

Hamud, meeting Uno for 40 minutes at the ministry, briefed about relations between Somalia and its neighboring Ethiopia, the official said.

Somalia and Ethiopia agreed in April to restore diplomatic relations after 11 years of hostilities over a territorial dispute.

Uno praised Somalia for promoting its relations with Western nations, adding it holds an important geopolitical position, the official said.

Hamud, currently in Japan on a 6-day official visit since Wednesday, will leave Tokyo next Monday after sightseeing the ancient capital of Kyoto.

Government To Ease Requirements for ODA Loans
*OW2007145688 Tokyo KYODO in English 1237 GMT
20 Jul 88*

[Text] Tokyo, July 20 KYODO—The government plans to ease the per-capita GNP-level standards it refers to in providing low-interest official development assistance (ODA) loans to developing nations, Finance Ministry officials said Wednesday.

The government plan will open the way for disbursement of low-interest ODA loans to developing nations whose per-capita gross national product (GNP) exceeds the current requirement of less than 1,635 dollars, the officials said.

Such recipient countries which would become qualified for the loans under the new standard would include Brazil, whose per-capita GNP averages 1,660 dollars, Mexico with 2,100 dollars and Argentina with 2,120 dollars, the officials said.

The government is considering providing low-interest ODA loans to Brazil as early as September to finance a project to improve the nation's agricultural industry infrastructure in the first such case to which the new standards may be applied, they said.

Brazil earlier requested that Japan extend ODA loans to finance a total of 19 projects worth 5.5 billion dollars.

The Japanese Government plan is in line with Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita's international commitment to "flexibly" extend yen-denominated loans under Japan's 1988-1992 ODA disbursement program, the ministry officials said.

The ODA program calls for spending more than 50 billion dollars in aid during the next five years—more than double the ODA value disbursed in the past five years.

Encouraged by prospects of eased repayment burdens resulting from a higher dollar, Japan's ODA loan disbursements are expected to surpass 1 trillion yen in fiscal 1988—more than double the fiscal 1986 figure, the officials said.

The yen's three-year appreciation had dissuaded developing nations from seeking yen-quoted loans, but the recent stronger dollar revived demand for the yen loans, they added.

Sumita Says Higher Interest Rates 'Natural'
*OW2007095888 Tokyo KYODO in English 0753 GMT
20 Jul 88*

[Text] Tokyo, July 20 KYODO—Bank of Japan [BOJ] Governor Satoshi Sumita said Wednesday the central bank will let interest rates on the open money market go higher, describing current mounting expectations of tighter credit conditions as "natural."

Sumita, who made the remarks at a regular press conference, said the expectations reflect a superb performance of the Japanese economy, foreign exchange rates and a series of hikes in interest rates by European countries.

But the top central banker reiterated that there would be no change in monetary policy and said the BOJ is ready to take "appropriate and flexible" steps to prevent possible rekindling of inflation while more closely monitoring movements of commodity prices and exchange rates.

Sumita said he is more confident about sustained growth of the country's economy through next year after a slowdown in the April-June period and an upturn in the following three months.

The gross national product (GNP) grew at an estimated annualized pace of 11.3 percent in the first quarter of 1988 due to an expansion of domestic demand led by capital investment and consumer spending.

Touching on foreign exchange rates, Sumita said industrialized nations including the U.S. and Japan stepped into currency markets Tuesday to stop a further decline of the West German mark against the U.S. dollar.

But Sumita said he is not sure whether the yen's recent fall, triggered shortly after the seven-nation Toronto summit in June, resulted from the coordinated mark-buying intervention.

"It is difficult to gauge the effect of a ceasefire between Iran and Iraq on foreign exchange rates and prices of crude oil," Sumita said.

Commenting on the widening difference between short-term market interest rates and the official discount rate in Japan, Sumita said each country decides base rates in accordance with its own circumstances and there are no fixed rules for changing the nation's credit policy.

He reiterated that the central bank will continue to keep its monetary policy unchanged while paying the closest attention to prices and exchange rates.

There are market views that the BOJ may be forced to raise its discount rate by August to narrow the widening gap with market interest rates. Commercial rates have moved upward due to expectations of higher rates in the future in line with the yen's fall against the dollar since the Toronto summit.

The spread between the two-month commercial bill discount rate and the official discount rate has widened to 1.5 percentage points as the BOJ has allowed bill discount rates to rise recently to help hold down inflationary pressures and support the flagging yen.

Rising crude oil prices in international markets in the wake of Iran's decision on Monday to accept a U.N. Resolution calling for a ceasefire in the war with Iraq increased fears of inflation, driving share prices sharply lower on the Tokyo Stock Exchange (TSE) Tuesday.

JSP Leader Seeks To Establish Political Ethics
OW2007071588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0545 GMT 20 Jul 88

[Text] Matsumoto, Nagano Pref., July 20 KYODO—Japan Socialist Party leader Takako Doi called on Wednesday for a thorough probe into a stock-trading scandal involving political leaders.

Doi, speaking at a labor union convention here, said the ruling Liberal Democratic Party is not qualified to propose the imposition of a new indirect tax since many of its senior officers gained profits from transactions in the stocks of a real estate firm, Recruit Cosmos.

The government and LDP have proposed to introduce a 3 percent consumption tax to be levied on all types of goods and services.

The JSP will fight to prevent a recurrence of a similar scandal and for establishing ethics among politicians, said the chairwoman of the No. 1 opposition party.

Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, his predecessor Yasuhiro Nakasone, Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, LDP Secretary General Shintaro Abe and Democratic Socialist Party leader Saburo Tsukamoto were among a number of such politicians.

They reportedly purchased Recruit Cosmos shares at low prices in the names of their family members or secretaries before they were publicly listed and sold them at much higher prices.

North Korea

SPA Proposes Joint Parliamentary Meeting

Letters Sent to Congress, Assembly
SK2107035388 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0300 GMT 21 Jul 88

["Information" on meeting of the SPA Standing Committee]

[Text] The fourth meeting of the Standing Committee of the SPA of the DPRK was held in Pyongyang on 20 July.

Present at the meeting were chairman, vice chairmen, and members of the Standing Committee of the SPA.

The meeting discussed the issue of taking practical measures to ease tension and ensure durable peace on the Korean Peninsula and adopted letters to the South Korean National Assembly and to the U.S. Congress.

The meeting decided to send the letters, which were addressed to the South Korean National Assembly and to the U.S. Congress and which contain important peace proposals, to the other sides through pertinent channels respectively.

The meeting expressed the expectations that our peace proposals would receive active support and welcome from all of the Korean people who aspire for peace and peaceful reunification of the nation and from the peace-loving people of the world.

Letter to South Korean Assembly
SK2107104588 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1030 GMT 21 Jul 88

["Letter to the South Korean 'National Assembly'"—
KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang July 21 (KCNA)—The letter to the South Korean "National Assembly" and "Joint Declaration on Non-Aggression Between the North and the South" (draft) adopted by the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on July 20 were handed over to the South Korean side at Panmunjom at 3 p.m. [0600 GMT] July 21.

Follows the full text of the letter to the South Korean "National Assembly" delivered by our side to the South Korean side:

Letter to the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea.

The North and the South shall before long greet the thirty-fifth anniversary of the Korean armistice.

When the fire ceased, none of our fellow countrymen imagined that the unstable situation which is neither war nor peace would last for such a long period.

Not a moment in the past 35 years marked by a constant intensification of confrontation and strain our nation has been free from the danger of war and not a time it enjoyed genuine peace. [sentence as received]

Not only once or twice in those years our country faced a strained touch-and-go situation which might plunge the whole land into a scourge of war and not only once or twice it was overcast with a danger of nuclear war which would destroy the whole nation.

Even though confrontation and disputes ended and reconciliation and peace were achieved in many parts of the world, not a moment the confrontation ceased, tension faded away and reconciliation and unity prevailed in our country.

We are, in fact, consuming more wealth than in a wartime in confrontation against each other and for too a long time are we living in an uneasy situation little short of a state of war.

It is not that there was no initiative for terminating the confrontation or efforts to ease the tension for us.

But only confrontation and tension are growing and the danger of war, a nuclear war, is increasing today when relaxation of tension and peace have not been achieved.

What is the use of the aircraft carrier flotillas on the East and West Sea and the nuclear weapons stockpiled here and there and what help can the military exercises threatening the compatriots be to our nation?

Neither to the South nor to the North is confrontation and war beneficial. They cannot be good to the Olympic games either and are only harmful to the world festival of youth and students.

We must by all means remove confrontation and tension and prevent a war and head for peace and peaceful reunification.

If we do not get rid today of the danger of a war in which there would be neither the victor nor the loser, it would be of no use to repent tomorrow after the holocaust of nuclear war swept our land. Then we would not be able to see peace or talk about reunification.

Exchange of visits is desirable and trade is needed to us. But more urgent is the relaxation of tension and removal of confrontation and the prevention of a war.

Even if we stop slandering only in words, it cannot dispel distrust or restore confidence, with the state of confrontation today left as it is, the state in which the compatriots level guns at each other, whet swords and fire artillery pieces.

Moreover, exchange of visits and trade are impossible, reconciliation and unity cannot be achieved and relations of cooperation cannot be established without resolving the fundamental problems between the North and the South which remain to be virtual enemies to each other, with daggers hidden behind coats.

If we are to while away the time indefinitely with exchange of visits and trade, not taking a short cut to relaxation of tension and reconciliation when all the fellow countrymen desire to live in a reunified country in peace, freed of confrontation at the earliest possible date, when can we bring peace and the joy of reunification to the nation?

Even if the North and the South exchange visits and conduct trade without resolving the question of throwing away the swords and ceasing to fire guns, they would live like aliens as ever with the demarcation line in between and could not be a harmonious national community any time.

The relaxation of tension is, indeed, the common task of top priority for national reconciliation and confidence between the North and the South and the removal of the danger of war is the immediate task that must be fulfilled preferentially for peace of the country and its peaceful reunification.

We consider, therefore, that the politicians in the North and the South should get together and discuss and seek the ways for detente and peace, deeply conscious of their responsibility assumed before the nation.

The proposal for a North-South joint conference we have already put forward reflects our earnest desire for easing the tensions and promoting reconciliation and unity by pooling the will of the entire nation.

Although we consider a North-South joint conference to be a most reasonable way of negotiation for detente and peace, we think, in view of the urgency of the settlement of the problems, that talks for the settlement of the issue of non-aggression between the North and the South should be held even before the conference is convened.

We consider that a most appropriate form of such talks would be North-South parliamentary talks which are to discuss a joint declaration on non-aggression as our side has already proposed.

As for North-South parliamentary talks, the North and the South agreed to hold parliamentary talks in June 1985 and had two rounds of preliminary contact, but failed to proceed to the talks because of a midway rupture of the preliminary contact.

The prevailing situation most urgently demands that the talks be held before anything else.

The convocation of parliamentary talks is a matter of weighty importance for the politicians in the North and the South to discharge the mission they assumed for the nation for detente and peace at present.

Moreover, the election of a new parliament of your side this year, the change of its composition and the formation of a new Supreme People's Assembly of our side during the while provide new conditions and possibilities for both sides to hold parliamentary talks.

North-South parliamentary talks may be held in various ways. But we consider it a most reasonable way to hold a joint meeting of deputies to our Supreme People's Assembly and your National Assemblymen without having preliminary contact to the effect that the new parliaments make a new start.

A joint parliamentary meeting may be convened in such a manner that members of the National Assembly of your side participate in our Supreme People's Assembly session discussing the issue of relaxing tensions on an equal capacity and, at the same time, our deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly participate in your National Assembly session discussing the same problem on an equal capacity.

There is no difficult and complex matter in convening joint parliamentary meeting.

The joint parliamentary meeting may discuss a matter of publishing a joint declaration on non-aggression between the North and the South and matters proposed by your side if they are helpful to easing tensions and guaranteeing peace in the country.

We hereby enclose the draft "Joint Declaration on Non-Aggression Between the North and the South" to be a basis of consultation in order to promote the discussion of the problem of non-aggression successfully.

In view of importance of the matter to be discussed at joint parliamentary meeting, we think it better to invite representatives of political parties and organisations and figures of various circles to participate in the meeting, not only members of parliaments.

The joint meetings will be held alternately in Pyongyang and Seoul, and as for the mode of its operation, the chairmen of both parliaments be co-chairmen, and the chairman of our Supreme People's Assembly will preside over a meeting in Pyongyang and the chairman of your parliament preside over it in Seoul.

All the participants will take part freely in the debate of agenda items, and as for the method of adoption, it will be good, we think, to decide by majority in combination of ballots and show of hands, making our deputies equivalent to your members for the fairness and justness though the number of our deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly is bigger than yours.

It may be considered to grant parliamentarians of both sides general privileges as parliamentarians during their stay in the areas of the other side.

Out of this intention, we courteously propose to your side to hold the first North-South joint parliamentary meeting in Pyongyang within August.

If the North-South joint parliamentary meeting is held and all the problems related to detente and peace including the question of non-aggression are successfully solved it will open a dramatic phase in improving North-South relations and promoting peace of the country and its peaceful reunification.

The convocation of a joint parliamentary meeting would, no doubt, pave a way for multilateral contacts and dialogue between political parties, groupings and people of all strata in the North and the South and create an occasion for the resumption of suspended Red Cross talks and economic talks.

If the parliamentarians in the North and the South hold joint meetings, visiting each other, the exchange of politicians and the travel of personages of various circles will be automatically realized and the road of cooperation and trade be opened between the North and the South.

When hundreds of, thousands of people of various countries of the world differing in ideology and idea, language and color sit down together at one place and solve complex international problems, there can be no reason why the compatriots of the same blood and the same language cannot solve the internal problems of the nation, no matter how many of them may assemble.

We must sit down together without fail. If we meet, we can ease the tension, promote the trust and reconciliation and fling open the door of peaceful reunification wide.

If the South Korean parliamentarians truly love the country and are concerned for the future of the nation, they should come willingly to the place of the North-South joint parliamentary meeting, which promises the relaxation of tension, peace and reunification.

We express the hope that your parliament will prudently approach our proposal for a North-South joint parliamentary meeting which is overflowing with patriotism and will for reunification and national salvation and send us an affirmative reply. Standing Committee
Supreme People's Assembly
The Democratic People's Republic of Korea
July 20, 1988.
Pyongyang.

Draft Declaration on Nonaggression
SK2107092888 *Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean*
0800 GMT 21 Jul 88

[Draft of joint declaration on North-South nonaggression proposed by the SPA Standing Committee—read by announcer]

[Text] Recognizing the need and urgency for adopting a nonaggression declaration between the authorities in the North and South to ease tension on the Korean peninsula, prevent war, and guarantee lasting peace in the country, the North-South joint parliamentary conference declares solemnly as follows:

1. That under no circumstances should the North and South use armed forces against the opponent or invade the opponent by the use of armed forces.

2. That until such time as complete national reunification is achieved, the North and South settle differences in opinion and issues in dispute that could exist between the North and South only through dialogue and negotiations, by peaceful means.

3. That the North and South not take part in an invasion of the opponent by alien nations or their acts of armed intervention or cooperative in that.

4. That the demarcation line of nonaggression between the North and South will be the Military Demarcation Line as defined in the agreement on Korean military armistice dated 21 July 1953.

5. That the North and South mutually effect phased arms reduction on a large scale and at the same time take measures of withdrawing alien forces stationed in areas on the Korean peninsula and nuclear weapons step by step.

6. That the North and South convert the current demilitarized zone into a buffer zone, see to it that military clashes or disputes would not occur inside the buffer zone, and guarantee the stationing of neutral nations supervisory troops inside the demilitarized zone.

7. That the North-South declaration of nonaggression is not restricted by treaties or agreement signed by the North and South with other nations.

The North-South joint parliamentary conference entrust to the authorities on both sides the adoption of North-South nonaggression declaration by giving shape to the aforementioned items.

The DPRK SPA and the ROK National Assembly will make every effort possible to implement the joint declaration on nonaggression announced by the North-South joint parliamentary conference.

[Signed] North-South joint parliamentary conference

[Dated] Date, month, 1988 [to be specified when the draft is signed by the North-South joint parliamentary conference]

Meetings Demand U.S. Withdrawal From South
SK2107043288 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0422 GMT 21 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 21 (KCNA)—Demand for U.S. forces' withdrawal from South Korea was voiced at meetings of solidarity with the Korean people which were held in foreign countries in the current month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

Addressing a meeting held at the Sovkhoz named after Lenin in Moscow region, the manager of the Sovkhoz bitterly denounced the new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists, saying that the U.S. occupation of South Korea is the main obstacle to the noble desire of the Korean people to reunify their country.

A resolution of solidarity adopted at the meeting said:

The Soviet public supports the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to get the U.S. forces withdrawn from South Korea with their nuclear weapons, turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace

zone, resolve the Korean question in a peaceful way and develop a wide-range peaceful dialogue between the North and the south of Korea.

Speaking at a meeting held at the Vilcea chemical complex in Rimnicu Vilcea County, Romania, the manager of the complex said that the Korean people's victory in the past fatherland liberation war showed that no force could subjugate a people who rose to fight to the end in defence of the freedom and independence of the country.

Speaking at a meeting cosponsored by the Mali-Korea Friendship Association and the Malian Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, the chairman of the association demanded that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique immediately stop their new war provocation moves and respond to the DPRK's initiatives for peace on the Korean peninsula and its peaceful reunification.

Addressing a meeting sponsored by the Togo-Korea Friendship Association, the chairman of the association said that the heroic Korean people won a great victory in the three-year war against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges under the wise leadership of the respected leader President Kim Il-sung, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander and brilliant military strategist.

Letters to the great leader President Kim Il-sung and dear comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at meetings held in Mali and Togo.

Moves To Block August Student Talks Denounced

KCNA Criticism

SK2007045488 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0445 GMT 20 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 20 (KCNA)—The South Korean fascist clique walked away student Chong Myong-su, chairman of the General Student Council of Yonsei University and delegate of the South side to the North-south student talks, on July 14 on the charge of violation of the "law on assembly and demonstration".

On July 15 they refused the permission to use Panmunjom requested by the "National Consultative Council of Student Representatives" for the August 15 North-south student talks, arguing that contacts with the North should be made through a unified channel of the "government".

This fact shows to what extent the puppet clique has gone in their vicious attempts to frustrate the North-South student talks. This brings to daylight the anti-reunification and anti-dialogue stand of the No Tae-u clique which actually plays a double game, talking about "reunification" and "dialogue".

CPRF Denies Move

SK2107043888 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0425 GMT 21 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 21 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] in its information No. 488 on July 20 denounced the No Tae-u group's more frantic criminal moves to block the August 15 North-south student talks in South Korea.

The information says:

On July 15 the South Korean fascist clique refused permission to use Panmunjom requested by the "National Consultative Council of Student Representatives" for the August 15 North-South student talks and walked away student Chong Myong-su, chairman of the general student council of Yonsei University and delegate of the south side to the North-South student talks, on July 14.

This is one more unpardonable crime committed by the No Tae-u fascist clique to block the North-South student talks.

The South Korean puppets recently brought forward the "North-South educational authorities talks" to discuss so-called "issue of exchange of students". It is no more than a more crafty and vicious move to block the North-South student talks.

If the No Tae-u group blocks the August 15 student talks with a strong arm, they will face deserved punishment by the South Korean students and people.

Daily Calls for North-South Joint Conference

SK2107050488 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0442 GMT 21 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 21 (KCNA)—The South Korean rulers abruptly adopted "dialogue through the unified channel of the government" as a policy in a "decision of the cabinet meeting" and are now loud-mouthed about "proposal for North-South high-level authorities talks" and "proposal for North-South educational authorities talks," while making no reply to our letters containing the proposal for the convocation of a North-South joint conference and refusing to convey our letters concerning North-South student talks to the addressees.

The insistence on the unreasonable "unified channel of dialogue" is a crafty ruse which emanated from a sinister intention to put down the desire for reunification rapidly mounting among the South Korean people, abuse dialogue in their separatist moves and block the great influence and attraction of our proposal for the convocation of a North-South joint conference, declares NODUNG SINMUN in a signed commentary Thursday.

The commentary says:

The South Korean puppets' true color against reunification and dialogue is brought into bolder relief with the passage of time.

The "July 7 declaration" of the traitor No Tae-u is a separatist one aimed at having "two Koreas" legalised through "cross contacts" and "cross recognition." This fact is enough to lay bare their true color.

The best way for turning the situation of Korea in favor of peace and reunification at present is to hold a wide-range negotiation such as a North-South joint conference proposed by us which can reflect the general will of the nation.

What should be discussed at the negotiation is not the issue of non-political exchanges on the assumption that there are "two Koreas" but the fundamental issues for the settlement of the reunification question including the lessening of the political and military confrontation and tensions between the North and the South.

If the South Korean authorities truly want reunification, they must respond to our proposal for the convocation of a North-South joint conference, refrain from blocking the August 15 North-South student talks and provide all conditions for the talks.

KPA Air Force Delegation Leaves for PRC
SK2107044688 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0441 GMT 21 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 21 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Air Force of the Korean People's Army headed by Colonel General Cho Myong-nok, Air Force commander, left Pyongyang on July 20 by air to visit China.

It was seen off at the airport by KPA Major General Yi Hong-sun and the military attache of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

Film Marks Soviet Friendship Anniversary
SK1907111088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1046 GMT 19 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 19 (KCNA)—Boris Morozov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang, arranged a film show and cocktail party at his embassy Tuesday on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society.

Present there on invitation were Chairman Yi Mong-ho, and Vice-Chairman O Mun-han, of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and a vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and other officials concerned.

The participants first appreciated a Soviet film.

Then, a cocktail party took place, at which speeches were made.

GDR Delegation Visits Nampo Port
LD2007163288 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1312 GMT 20 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Jul (ADN)—The GDR military delegation in the DPRK today visited the industrial port of Nampo, which has a population of 200,000. At the dam and floodgate complex on the Tae-dong estuary of Korea Bay, Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister for national defense, and accompanying generals and officers of the National People's Army acquainted themselves with the origin and significance of the structure. It was built in 5 years with the participation of units from the Korean People's Army.

During a drive along the 8 km top of the dam, a key project in the building of the national economy, described by the people of the DPRK as a "work of the century", the guests were told of the possibilities for navigation, irrigation, and the shortening of the traffic lanes between the provinces of southern Pyongam and Southern Hwanghae thus created. Sanatoria and rest homes for workers are to be built at the reservoir.

In the presence of Vice Marshal O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Politburo of the KWP Central Committee and minister of the People's Armed Forces, the GDR delegation was informed of the level of training of the naval forces, using the example of the Korea Bay fleet. Continuing in the traditions of the Patriotic War, the seamen, NCO's and officers strive for their best performances in the socialist competition to [words indistinct].

Afterward the guests inspected plants on the base and saw for themselves the state of operational readiness.

Friendship Meeting Held on Polish Anniversary
SK1907152588 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1516 GMT 19 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 19 (KCNA)—A meeting to mark the 44th anniversary of the Polish resurrection was held in Korea-Poland friendship Suncheon City on July 19.

Present there on invitation were Mieczyslaw Dedo, Polish ambassador to Korea, and his embassy officials. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting. A letter to Poland-Korea friendship Otwock citizens was adopted at the meeting.

Papers Mark Nicaraguan Revolution Anniversary
SK1907104088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1018 GMT 19 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 19 (KCNA)—Papers here today carry articles to mark the 9th anniversary of the victory of the Nicaragua revolution.

A signed article of NODONG SINMUN says that since the victory of the revolution the Nicaraguan people have endeavoured to build a new life under the difficult condition of struggle against the anti-Nicaragua manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, and goes on:

The Nicaraguan people firmly rallied around the Sandinist National Liberation Front and the government of the Republic have frustrated all the aggressive and subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the enemies within and without and firmly defended their country and revolutionary gains and accelerated the building of a new life. The Nicaraguan Government consistently strives to ease the tensions and peacefully settle controversial issues in Central America. Noting that Nicaragua would as ever make full preparations to counter the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, President Daniel Ortega Saavedra recently declared that if the U.S. imperialists committed new terrorist outrages, Nicaragua would fight to the end to defend the revolutionary democratic process and the revolutionary gains in defiance of any sacrifice. The Korean people express full support and militant solidarity for the sacred struggle of the Nicaraguan people to defend the freedom of the country and the revolutionary gains.

The Korean people will as ever firmly stand on the side of the Nicaraguan people and make every effort to develop and strengthen the fraternal friendship and unity between the two peoples. A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says that the Korean people warmly congratulate the Nicaraguan people on the 9th anniversary of the victory of the revolution and sincerely wish them greater success in their endeavours for the construction of a new society.

Month of Solidarity With Cubans Opens
SK1907153088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1520 GMT 19 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 19 (KCNA)—A meeting opening "a month of solidarity with the Cuban people" was held at the Nampo Theatre this evening on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the July 26 armed uprising of the Cuban people.

Addressing the meeting, Chairman of the Nampo Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee Chang In-sok said the attack on the Moncada barracks made by the Cuban revolutionaries under the command of respected Comrade Fidel Castro 35 years ago was a historical event which heralded the start of the Cuban revolution.

Pointing to the achievements made by the Cuban people in socialist construction and the strengthening of national defence capabilities, smashing the U.S. imperialists' aggression and blockade policy after the victory of the revolution, he wished the fraternal Cuban people greater success in their efforts to carry out the new five-year plan and increase national defence power.

He expressed full support to and militant solidarity with the brotherly Cuban people in their just struggle to put an end to the U.S. forces' occupation of Guantanamo, achieve territorial integrity and defend peace and security in the Caribbean region and Central America.

Cuban Ambassador to Korea Ricardo Danza Sigas spoke next.

Meeting Marks Occasion
SK2007050388 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0450 GMT 20 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 20 (KCNA)—The inaugural meeting of "a month of solidarity with the Cuban people" was held in Nampo on July 19 on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the July 26 armed uprising of the Cuban people.

Addressing the meeting, chairman of the Nampo Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee Chang In-sok said the attack on the Moncada barracks made by the Cuban revolutionaries under the guidance of respected Comrade Fidel Castro 35 years ago was a historical event which heralded the start of the Cuban revolution. The Korean people mark off "a month of solidarity with the Cuban people" every year on this significant day and hold colorful functions.

He stressed that all the functions of solidarity will be an occasion of supporting the just revolutionary cause of the Cuban people and further consolidating and developing the bonds of friendship between the two countries.

Pointing to the achievements made by the Cuban people in socialist construction and increase of defence capabilities, smashing the U.S. imperialists' aggression and blockade policy, after the victory of the revolution, he wished the fraternal Cuban people greater success in their efforts to carry out the new five-year plan and build up strong defences.

He expressed full support to and militant solidarity with the brotherly Cuban people in their just struggle to put an end to the U.S. forces' occupation of Guantanamo, achieve territorial integrity and defend peace and security in the Caribbean region and Central America.

Cuban Ambassador to Korea Ricardo Danza Sigas spoke next.

He said:

Various solidarity functions held in Cuba and Korea positively contribute to developing the militant friendly relations between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries and strengthening the anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The Cuban party, government and people scathingly denounce the U.S. imperialists for occupying a half land of Korea by armed forces and intensifying the "two Koreas" plots.

We assure you of the unshakable stand of Cuba not to go to Seoul unless the 24th Olympic Games are held according to the cohosting proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Cuban people wish you great success in implementing the third seven-year plan and in the 200-day campaign and a complete victory of socialism under the wise leadership of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong-il.

Cuban Embassy Holds Mandela Solidarity Meeting
SK1907054988 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0507 GMT 19 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 19 (KCNA)—There was a gathering of solidarity at the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang Monday evening on the occasion of the 70th birthday of Comrade Nelson Mandela, one of the leaders of the African National Congress of South Africa.

The gathering was addressed by Cuban Ambassador Ricardo Danza Sigas.

The ambassador said:

Nelson Mandela is the symbol of the South African people's struggle against apartheid. For this he was awarded an order and a high title of the Republic of Cuba.

Cuba supports and encourages the righteous and heroic struggle of the African National Congress of South Africa and the South African people. Only when the aggressive and expansionist apartheid system is abolished, can the complete liberation of Africa be achieved and stability and peace ensured to the South African people.

Let us all join Nelson Mandela in the struggle to make South Africa a united, democratic and non-racist country, urged the ambassador.

Vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea Kim Chae-pong spoke next.

He warmly congratulated Comrade Nelson Mandela on his 70th birthday and spoke of his feats in struggle.

He said:

Comrade Nelson Mandela continues fighting, while undergoing all manner of persecution and hardships behind the bars for 26 years. He was awarded the freedom and independence order first class of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This is an expression of the firm support and solidarity of our party and people for the South African and African people's just cause of the struggle for the complete liberation of Africa.

We, along with the progressive people of the world, sternly denounce the Botha clique's brutal persecution of Comrade Nelson Mandela and strongly demand his unconditional and immediate release.

The speaker expressed firm solidarity with the struggle of the African National Congress of South Africa and the peoples of the frontline states to liquidate racism in South Africa and achieve peace and security in this region and the independent development of the country.

WPK Greets Communist Party of Ecuador
SK2007101588 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1010 GMT 20 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 20 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings to the 11th Congress of the Communist Party of Ecuador on July 20.

The message notes that the 11th congress of the party will mark an important milestone in strengthening the party by reviewing the achievements made in its activities in the past period and setting forth new fighting tasks for the national and social liberation.

We express firm solidarity with your party in the just struggle for defending the national rights of the working masses, attaining the prosperity of the country and its democratic progress and ensuring world peace against war, the message stresses.

Kim Il-song Greets Papua New Guinean Premier
SK2007101288 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1009 GMT 20 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 20 (KCNA)—Yi Kun-mo, premier of the administration council, sent a message of greetings to Rabbie Namaliu upon the latter's assumption of office as prime minister of Papua New Guinea.

The message wished him great success in his responsible work for the progress and development of the country.

Nonaligned Irrigation-Drainage Meeting Closes
SK2107041688 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0405 GMT 21 Jul 88

[Text] Pyongyang July 20 (KCNA)—The meeting of experts of non-aligned countries on the statute of the Centre for Irrigation and Drainage which opened here on the 16th of July closed today.

The meeting discussed questions for implementing the decisions of the eighth non-aligned summit meeting and the action programmes of South-South cooperation adopted at the extraordinary ministerial conference of the non-aligned countries on South-South cooperation held in Pyongyang last year, exchanged general views on the irrigation and drainage organization of the non-aligned and other developing countries and examined a draft statute of the centre for irrigation and drainage of the non-aligned and other developing countries.

A final report of the meeting was adopted there.

The meeting marked an important occasion for the non-aligned and other developing countries to strengthen their cooperation in the development and rational use of land and water resources including irrigation and drainage.

South Korea

Talks Sought With Highest Authorities in North
SK2107004088 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
21 Jul 88 p 1

[Text] Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku said yesterday that Seoul has offered to exchange information and academic materials with research institutes in the Soviet Union and China.

The Institute for Korean Affairs at Yanbian University and the Soviet Science of Academy are among the ten institutes Seoul seeks to open ties with for the exchange of relevant information, the minister said at the Foreign and Unification Affairs Committee of the National Assembly.

The move is, he said, a part on-going moves to improve relationships with Communist nations.

Elaborating further he said that concerted efforts will be made to arrange a meeting of the highest authorities of the South and the North as part of steps changing from confrontational relationship between Seoul and Pyongyang toward peaceful co-existence.

The minister said step-by-step approaches will be taken before and after the Seoul Olympics to open dialogue with the Communist North, adding that various channels will remain open for South-North dialogue such as meetings of the Red Cross Societies, economic talks, and parliamentary get-togethers.

The ministry will conduct a survey encompassing 3,000 people from various walks of life during this month to hear about views on national unification, he said.

The opinion survey will be reflected into formulating unification policies, Minister Yi added.

Military Reduces Propaganda Broadcasts to North
SK2107005688 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
21 Jul 88 p 2

[Text] South Korean military authorities began to reduce its broadcasts in the front along the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) areas directed toward North Korea from 19 to five hours a day beginning Tuesday, the top Army officer revealed yesterday.

Gen. Yi Chong-ku, Army chief of staff, however, testified in a meeting of the House Defense Committee that North Korea has shown no sign of suspending or reducing its propaganda broadcasts towards South Korea even after the July 7 declaration of President No Tae-u for the improvement of inter-Korean relations.

The Army chief of staff said that South Korean military authorities are focusing its broadcasts toward the North at fomenting an atmosphere for improving relations between the two Koreas and national reconciliation under the spirit of the July 7 declaration by the president.

"In that respect, the contents of the broadcasts are mainly composed of music and news reports publicizing the realities in the South," said Gen. Yi.

He went on, "But, North Korea has shown no signs of slackening its propaganda broadcasts toward the South at all. To the contrary, it is denouncing that the July 7 No Tae-u declaration had been designed by incitement from the United States."

The four-star general added that the military would not change its perceptions of North Korea despite our government's positive efforts for improving relations with the North unless it gives up its strategy of communizing the South by military provocation.

Gen. Yi also gave a firm commitment to the political neutrality of the military in his answers to the opposition lawmakers' inquiries.

"All the military service under my command and myself will devote ourselves to the original task of national defense and security, the sacred mission facing the military," said Gen. Yi.

Gen. Yi reported that some 454 military soldiers have died in accidents or during military operations in the past five years.

Some 84 servicemen have deserted their military service through absence without leave this year and 163 did so last year.

Earlier, Chong Ung of the opposition Party for Peace and Democracy demanded the military authorities make public how many infiltration tunnels North Korea constructed have been found in the demilitarized zone.

The opposition lawmakers called for fair personnel management in the military, claiming that officers from a specific province have been overlooked in promotions.

Military Prepared Against Possible Sabotage
SK2107012888 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 21 Jul 88 p 2

[Text] Gen. So Tong-yul, Air Force chief of staff, said yesterday the Air Force is building up the early warning system and air surveillance capability to help forestall a possible north Korean move to hinder the Seoul Olympic Games.

In testimony before the National Assembly Defense Committee, the fourstar general noted the north has moved its major air forces, including SA-5 missiles, below the 39th parallel and taken an aggressive position.

So said the ROK Air Force is fully capable of deterring any north Korean provocation.

Navy Chief of Staff Kim Chong-ho testified that north Korea has advanced 57 percent of its naval power to the frontline sea area, taking an aggressive posture and preparing for a surprise attack.

He said Pyongyang is building new submarines and battleships each year, ever strengthening its naval forces.

Army Chief of Staff Yi Chong-ku also said the Army is on full alert for the safety of the Olympics and well prepared to contribute to a successful hosting of the Games.

Shultz Cited on South-PRC Tourist Exchange
SK2107010088 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
21 Jul 88 p 2

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP)—South Korea and China, main ally of North Korea, are considering the exchange of tourists, U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz said here Tuesday.

Shultz, who is visiting Japan on his tour of Asian countries, including Beijing and Seoul, made the remark during a meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno.

He pointed out that Seoul and Beijing have already begun to expand bilateral trade volume and the Soviet Union is following suit.

Shultz was quoted as saying, "The consolidation of relationships between South Korea and those countries will be conducive to the stability and peace on the Korean peninsula and the United States welcomes the development."

Shultz's remarks are probably based on information which he received during his recent visit to China.

Editorials Assess Shultz Visit

SK2007070288 [Editorial Report] Three Seoul vernacular dailies on 19 July carry editorials on the visit of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to Seoul.

Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean, in a 900-word editorial on page 2 under the headline "What Secretary Shultz Has Left," says that although there were no particular issues to discuss during his visit, some achievements were noted on such issues as the exchange of information with President No Tae-u on Korea's northward policy and ensuring cooperation for the security of the Seoul Olympics. The paper states in this regard that information provided by Secretary Shultz was very helpful in Korea's efforts concerning its northward policy because he had met with Chinese leaders before he came to Seoul. The editorial points out that Secretary Shultz' remarks that China and the Soviet Union generally agreed with the need for the secure holding of the Seoul Olympics are very "encouraging" because the festival will not only be spoiled but also a grave danger will be caused to peace and security on the Korean Peninsula if the Seoul Olympics are "attacked by terrorists."

The issue of the presence of U.S. troops in Korea is an important one for peace in Korea at this stage, the CHOSON ILBO editorial says, and then goes on to state that the area of trade is most likely the "sector running counter to the interests between the two countries" as expressed "politely" by Secretary Shultz with the words "the system of functions of open markets," "new obligation to international trade" and "shouldering responsibility for international economic adjustment."

Stressing that "the issues regarded by the U.S. side as fair or unfair in trade transactions are not always consistent with our judgment," the CHOSON ILBO editorial concludes that both sides should strive to understand the other side's position with patience.

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean, on page 2 of its 19 July edition, carries a 1,000-word editorial under the headline "Formulation of Productive Korea-U.S. Relations." The editorial first notes "the great significance of Secretary Shultz' visit to Seoul," and states that his visit is part of efforts for the security of the Seoul Olympics and for inducing North Korea to ease its system. The editorial goes on to add that the views expressed by Secretary Shultz on Korea's democracy and Korea-U.S. relations during the breakfast meeting with political leaders of both ruling and opposition parties are

"sufficient to attract our attention." The editorial then stresses that indiscriminate U.S. trade pressure that ignores Korea's situation runs counter to the "spirit of genuine partnership."

The HANGUK ILBO editorial concludes by saying that "only when visions and views are maintained on a basis of equality in all fields including political, economic, and security fields, can bright and productive Korea-U.S. relations be formulated."

SEOUL SINMUN in Korean on page 2 carries a 1,000-word editorial under the headline "Korea-U.S. Allies and the New Internationalism of the United States." Supporting the remarks of Secretary Shultz that Korea-U.S. security cooperation has made important contributions to our defending freedom and realizing economic development, the editorial notes that the need for "readjustment" in Korea-U.S. relations that enjoyed "unconditional allies" status is inevitable in view of the change in the positions of the two countries and in international relations. The SEOUL SINMUN editorial goes on to state that the points that should be improved and readjusted in relations between the two countries are not small, although the Korea-U.S. alliance plays a very important role in pursuing peace and common ideals in this area.

After touching on recent U.S. pressure on Korea's markets and on trade disputes, the editorial goes on to add that the issue of turning over operational command of the military to the Korean side should be studied "in the near future" out of respect for Korea's sovereignty and for the overwhelming size of the ROK Army.

Noting that a new internationalism, which pursues protectionism in the economic field and isolationism in the military domain, is emerging in the United States, the SEOUL SINMUN editorial concludes by saying that "the new internationalism of the United States should seek to resolve its problems not through isolationism but through improving the structure of cooperation with its allies."

PPD Official on AIDS Checkup On U.S. Soldiers
SK2107005288 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
21 Jul 88 p 2

[Text] Rep. Pak Yong-suk, vice president of the Party for Peace and Democracy, urged the administration to have American military servicemen stationed here checked for AIDS.

In an interpellation at the Health-Social Affairs Committee, she reasoned that Americans represent 64 percent of the world's aggregate AIDS victims.

AIDS checkups should be required of foreigners and Korean nationals residing abroad for a long time when they enter the country.

She cited the need for the government to seek cooperation with other Asian countries to combat the spread of AIDS jointly, noting that the World Health Organization, led by advanced nations, is "negligent of doing so."

In the Education-Information Committee, Culture-Information Minister Chong Han-mo made it clear that the administration would not allow the setup of commercial broadcasting stations.

He said that he could not understand how the Chongsu scholarship foundation, established by ex-president Pak Chong-hui, had come into possession of the PUSAN ILBO newspaper.

Opposition legislators claimed that the foundation "deprived" a businessman, based on Pusan, of the newspaper company in an abuse of power by Pak while he was in office.

They insisted that the KBS, which is claimed to be public-run but is actually under the sway of the government, should be given autonomy in news coverage and management.

Suit Against U.S. Cigarette Makers Dropped
SK2107021688 Seoul YONHAP in English
0136 GMT 21 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 21 (YONHAP)—Korea would not push ahead with its plans to file anti-dumping suits against U.S. cigarette makers for selling Kent, Winston, Marlboro and other brands at 800 won (about 1.10 U.S. dollars) per pack in Korea.

Finance ministry officials said Thursday at the National Assembly that 800 won was not an unreasonably low price because it comprised 49 cents (about 357 won) for cost, insurance and freight, 360 won (about 49 cents) for taxes, 80 won (about 11 cents) for the retail margin, and three won (about 0.4 cent) for the distribution cost.

Cost, insurance and freight amounted to 42 cents (about 306 won) if imported by ship, with a distribution cost of 54 won (about 7.0 cents), a ministry price analysis showed.

Korea's state-run cigarette supplier, the Korea Monopoly Corp., had vowed to continue its probes into alleged dumping practices by the American tobacco companies, despite the decision on June 30 by Brown Williamson to raise the price of Kent cigarettes from 700 won (about 96 cents) to 800 won.

U.S. cigarettes are sold in Korea at prices ranging between 800 won and 1,000 won (about 1.37 dollars).

Choe Kwang-su on Ties With USSR, PRC, Taiwan
SK2107114688 Seoul YONHAP in English
1140 GMT 21 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 21 (YONHAP)—South Korean Government has informed its counterparts of the Soviet Union and China the real motives of the latest South Korean initiatives at reconciliation with North Korea through the diplomatic channels of such allies as the United States and Japan, Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su said Thursday.

Choe also said, while answering questions at a meeting of the National Assembly's foreign and reunification affairs committee, as far as I know, such continental countries as China and the Soviet Union have expressed considerable amount of sympathy with our latest move (peace overture).

Choe disclosed that he explained to West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich-Genscher about the contents of the peace initiatives when he visited Seoul earlier this month and well before President No Tae-u made the special declaration on them on July 7. He added that he had also asked the West German foreign minister to inform top leaders of the two communist giants of the true motives of the peace overture through diplomatic channels.

While touching on South Korea's relations with Taiwan, Choe indicated that South Korean Government might consider readjusting its relations with Taiwan should the times come when South Korea's relation with China develops so much as to cover matters of even political domain. He, however, denied any immediate change in Seoul's relations with Taipei by stressing, at the present time, there is no particular problem on our relation with Taiwan.

So Sok-chae Mum on RDP Chief's China Visit
SK2107002488 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 21 Jul 88 p 2

[From the "Out and About" column: "Jittery About Leak"]

[Text] So Sok-chae, secretary-general of the Reunification Democratic Party, adamantly refused Tuesday to make any comment on Kim Yong-sam's proposed visit to Beijing.

Shortly after returning home from his secret mission to Beijing, So talked with party president Kim Yong-sam at party headquarters for about 40 minutes.

"I was very much shocked to know that Kim's trip plans leaked out while I was in Beijing. Please help me in materializing the trip without much trouble," So said in reply to a barrage of questions about his activities in Beijing.

So seemed to be nervous about the news report. He also pointed out the possibility of north Korean actions to foil the trip.

Research Institutes With PRC, USSR Proposed
SK2007064688 Seoul YONHAP in English
0640 GMT 20 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 20 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government proposed the establishment of links between Korea and research institutes in China and the Soviet Union for mutual exchanges of research materials and data, National Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku said Wednesday.

The proposal was made in letters sent recently to five research institutes in China, including an institute for Korean studies at Yanbian University, and five Soviet institutes, including the Soviet Scientific Academy, Yi said in testimony at the foreign affairs and unification committee of the National Assembly.

Yi said the proposal is aimed at establishing channels for information exchanges between South Korea and neighboring communist countries with which Seoul has no diplomatic relations.

Communist Passports To Be Recognized
SK2007121988 Seoul YONHAP in English
1211 GMT 20 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 20 (YONHAP)—South Korean Government will recognize the passports held by the nationals of the communist countries and imprint entry visas upon the passports should they come to visit South Korea, an official source said Wednesday.

Currently, South Korea's immigration authorities issue separate entry permit document to the nationals of the communist countries who wish to visit the country.

The new measure is part of South Korea's efforts to improve relations with the communist countries, including China and the Soviet Union, the source explained.

It is important that South Korea officially recognizes passports of communist countries with which Seoul has no diplomatic relations, he said.

Although the recognition of communist countries' passports does not necessarily mean South Korea's recognition of the countries or their governments themselves, it can be interpreted as an effort to normalize relations with the East bloc countries, according to the source.

South Korea is actively stepping up its efforts to form connections with communist countries before and after the Seoul Olympic games, slated for Sept. 17-Oct. 2.

East Bloc To Attend Seoul Writers' Congress
SK1907044088 Seoul YONHAP in English
0429 GMT 19 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 19 (YONHAP)—A total of 249 foreign literary men, including 30 from communist countries, are to participate in the 52nd Seoul International PEN Congress slated for Aug. 28-Sept. 2, the Korean PEN center said Tuesday.

The international event, which will be held under the slogan of change and permanency in literature in a rapidly evolving society, is also expected to be attended by 600 Korean poets, playwrights, editors, essayists, novelists and others.

Participants from the communist bloc include three Bulgarians, nine Chinese, three Hungarians, two Poles and five Yugoslavians.

At least five individuals from the Soviet Union have also promised to take part in the global event scheduled about two weeks before the Seoul Olympics open. The Soviet participants are expected to arrive in Seoul via an indirect route.

In line with the PEN congress, the Korean PEN center is pushing ahead with a number of projects including the Asia Forum, the International PEN Award, and a convention between South and North Korean writers. The PEN center will also encourage the North Korean PEN members to join the international PEN association.

Korea and UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) are each expected to finance 50,000 dollars for the Asia Forum, which seeks quality interpretation of works of literature in Asian languages.

The Korea PEN center plans to inaugurate the International PEN Award, involving a 100,000 U.S. dollars cash prize, as a part of its effort to encourage the internationalization of the Korean literature.

Korea hosted the international PEN congress for the first time in 1970.

Bilateral Aviation Agreement Signed With Mexico
SK2107012088 Seoul YONHAP in English
0100 GMT 21 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 21 (YONHAP)—South Korea and Mexico concluded a bilateral aviation agreement here Thursday, clearing the way for Korean national flag-carriers to fly to Mexico and beyond to Central and South American countries.

The pact was signed between Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su and his Mexican counterpart Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, the Foreign Ministry said.

After signing the accord, the foreign ministers held talks to discuss ways to promote bilateral trade and investment.

They also exchanged views on the regional situations in Northeast Asia and Central America, a ministry official said.

Sepulveda, who flew into Seoul Wednesday for a four-day official visit, will pay courtesy calls on President No Tae-u and Prime Minister Yi Hyon-chae. He is also scheduled to meet with Trade and Industry Minister An Pyong-hwa.

Sepulveda is the first Mexican foreign minister to visit Korea since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1962.

Committee To Work for Peace During Olympics
SK1607063588 Seoul YONHAP in English
0602 GMT 16 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 16 (YONHAP)—A South Korean peace movement organization plans to send letters to world leaders appealing for a moratorium on all forms of strife and violence during the Seoul Olympic period.

The Committee for the Seoul Assembly of Olympeace said the Olympic period between Sept. 17 and Oct. 2 should be a period free from violence and terrorist acts to make the Seoul games a peaceful global festival both in name and reality.

Cumulative human experience dictates to us on the occasion of the XXIVth Olympiad in Seoul, Sept. 17 through Oct. 2, 1988, to call on our brothers and sisters around the world to declare a moratorium on all forms of strife, violence, and terror, casting aside weapons of conflict and hatred, and to make this gathering of our best athletes a festival of peace, the committee said in a statement issued Friday.

The committee, composed of some of Korea's civic, religious, professional and intellectual leaders, was inaugurated on Wednesday to devote itself to the activities for a successful Seoul Olympics and a world peace movement afterward.

Ham Sok-hon, a world renowned peace movement leader, was named chairman of the organization and a number of prominent individuals are among its members.

The committee will send the peace appeal statement to world leaders, including Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union, as part of its signature-collection campaign.

The letter (statement) titled 'an urgent appeal for peace from Seoul,' will be sent to world leaders, asking for their signature on it, said Kim Song-chin, former minister of culture and information.

The signatures of world leaders will be sent to the United Nations, other international organizations and to the head of state of every country.

The private peace organization plans to invite some 150 world leaders from the West as well as the East who sign the statement to hold a grand peace meeting here on Sept. 12, five days before the opening of the Seoul Olympic games.

Heads of nations, chief justices, Nobel prize winners, peace movement leaders, as well as leaders in such fields as religion, academia, culture, arts, athletics and law will also be targets of the signature-collection drive, a member of the committee said Friday.

He said 15 figures from East European countries and four foreign ambassadors to South Korea have already signed the peace appeal statement.

Politicians and parliamentary leaders from all countries, including South Korea, were excluded from the campaign's target figures, the committee member said, to prevent the possible contamination of the committee's pure will.

The committee has also drawn up a plan to donate a eternal flame of peace to either the Seoul City Administration or the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOOC).

Such businessmen as Ku Cha-kyong, chairman of the Federation of Korean Industries, and Kim Sang-ha, president of the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry, will pay all the peace movement's expenditures, including those stemming from the signature-collection campaign.

The committee will continue its efforts to maintain peace in the world even after the Olympic games, the committee member said.

Yun Po-sun, a former South Korean president, Yi Kang-hun, chairman of the Association of Independence Fighters, Yun Sok-chung, president of the Saessak-hoe (Fairy Tale Writers Club), Han Kyong-chik, pastor of the Yongnak Presbyterian Church, and Ho Chong, a former prime minister, are advisers to the committee.

Included among the 30 committee members are Kim Song-chin, president of the International Cultural Society of Korea, Ko Chong-hun, primate of the Central Mission of Chondo-gyo, Son In-sil, vice president of the Korea National Red Cross, Ku Sang, a poet, and Kim Ok-kil, former president of Ewha Woman's University.

Prosecution Denies Investigation of Chon
SK2107044488 Seoul YONHAP in English
0424 GMT 21 Jul 88

[Text] Seoul, July 21 (YONHAP)—Korea's prosecution authorities denied on Thursday an announcement by the home affairs minister that an investigation is now under way into alleged corruption by former President Chon Tu-hwan and his wife and their relatives.

Home Affairs Minister Yi Chun-ku said Wednesday that the prosecution was investigating alleged irregularities by the former first couple and their relatives, adding that the police will probe the case following the prosecution's instructions if the prosecution obtains sufficient evidence.

Yi made the remarks before the National Assembly's home affairs committee on the second day of a four-day committee session.

The prosecution will begin an investigation only after the special National Assembly panel looking into irregularities during former President Chon's term of office has filed complaints with positive proof, as Justice Minister Chong Hae-chang said in the National Assembly recently, a high-ranking prosecution official said. An investigation based on information reported in newspapers and magazines is impossible.

He also said there seems to be some misunderstanding in the process of communicating the basic policy of the Justice Ministry and the prosecution on the cited matter to the Home Affairs Ministry, adding that the prosecution will handle the investigation not the police, due to the nature of the alleged irregularities by the Chon relatives.

Parties To Discuss Revision of Vetoed Bills
SK2007005988 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 20 Jul 88 p 2

[Text] Rival parties will resume negotiations today to draft new bills on parliamentary power.

The parliament Monday failed to over-ride a presidential veto of bills governing parliamentary auditing and inspection of state affairs, and testimony before the Assembly.

Floor leaders of the three opposition parties will meet with the floor leader of the ruling Democratic Justice Party today to resume talks to produce a compromise version, a ruling party official said.

The ruling and opposition parties share the view that the new bills should be completed during the current extraordinary session which ends Saturday.

The bills are considered essential if parliamentary ad hoc committees are to probe irregularities in the Fifth Republic, the Kwangju incident, and other corruption cases.

The ruling and opposition parties are expected to clash over the forcible summons system.

Instead of the summons system, rival parties are studying the implementation of a system in which prosecutors can automatically indict witnesses who twice refuse to give parliamentary testimony.

The government and part of the ruling party, however, oppose the system because it goes against the current system of indictment at the prosecution's discretion.

On an irregular parliamentary inspection, the ruling party has said the inspection should be invoked with the endorsement of a majority of the assemblymen.

The opposition parties have insisted that parliament should be allowed to exercise its inspection right with the consent of one-third of the lawmakers.

Unified Drafts on Bills

SK2007012888 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
20 Jul 88 p 2

[Article by Staff Reporter Kim Chang-yong: "Rival Camps Seek Unified Drafts Within This Session"]

[Text] With the vetoed bills voted down by the Assembly Monday, rival parties will today resume the hard work of hammering out unified drafts within the current parliamentary session, the deadline set by the three opposition leaders.

They plan to establish the two laws for crucial parliamentary activities within the session amid hot public criticism on the inactivity of special committees designed to comb out the last vestiges of the Chon Tu-hwan administration.

There is a possibility that the six-day extraordinary House sitting may be extended until the end of this month as the ruling Democratic Justice Party reversed its objection to prolong it.

Given no accords on the bills, the oppositionists are most likely to renew their offensives including a resolution urging President No Tae-u to replace Cabinet members, which the oppositionists shelved until the end of the session.

Thus the upper hands in the apparently tough deals will be offered to opposition negotiators.

The opposition will have initially stuck to a reduced requirement for the invocation of parliamentary inspection of state affairs and arraignment of uncooperative witnesses, as stipulated in their own bills, vetoed by the President last Thursday.

Emphasis will be put on forceful testimony through arraignment which is actually targeted at Chon.

Many observers foresee that the opposition parties might eventually erase a provision for the invocation of House inspections at the request of just one-third of the lawmakers and adopt a generally accepted principle of majority rule for the right.

Before presenting the bills to the legislature on July 9, the largest opposition Party for Peace and Democracy proposed to other opposition parties to give up the clause in order to deny No a cause for using the veto.

Kim Tae-chung party's sudden about-face was rejected by Kim Yong-sam's Reunification Democratic Party which wanted the rival camp to not be branded as "flexible and further moderate."

The PPD is to seek the initiative in the negotiations with its concession anew to the ruling camp, which asserts the invocation of the investigative functions with a request by half of the parliamentarians, the observers said.

The arraignment clause is to be also revised for compromise with the DJP, destined to shield Chon, founder of the party and No's colleague, from direct Assembly interrogation, which will lead to humiliation of them both.

A likelihood is that the opposition will make it mandatory for the prosecution to indict witnesses who defy parliamentary summons twice, as a last compromise proposal.

The DJP is reluctant to accept it at present on the ground that the stipulation, if legislated in the bill, will limit free hands for the prosecution in handling its proper commission.

The government party will, however, have no choice but to agree with the clause as it is afraid of being blamed for the delay of full-fledged activities of the ad hoc fact-finding committees.

Floor leaders of the three opposition parties yesterday pondered on their postures in preparing for talks with their ruling party counterparts.

They decided to demand that the DJP persuade Chon to cooperate with the provisional parliamentary panels in probing him with regard to his roles in the 1980 Kwangju turmoil and abuse of power during his seven years in office.

DJP whip Kim Yun-hwan said that he also intends to complete legislation within this session by "appropriately combining relevant opinions of both the ruling and opposition parties.

He said he would propose the formation of a 10-member subpanel to handle the matter more effectively.

He added that it would be of no advantage to delay the full-scale business of the parliamentary panels pricking Chon and No. "The sooner, the better as we cannot avoid beating," he said, quoting an old Korean saying.

Propose Alternatives

SK2107004688 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
21 Jul 88 p 2

[Text] The rival parties yesterday resumed negotiations to rewrite the law bills on parliamentary inspection and testimony in the Assembly at a meeting of the floor leaders.

But they made no substantial progress, just confirming their respective positions on the arraignment of witnesses and a quorum for the invocation of parliamentary investigative rights.

The floor leaders of the government party and three opposition parties agreed to form a five-member panel under the House Steering Committee to draft the two laws.

The opposition-proposed two laws providing for forcible arraignment and a one-third quorum for the invocation of parliamentary investigative rights were abrogated as the Assembly failed to override the presidential veto in a plenary House session Monday.

As an alternative to forcible arraignment against witnesses in a case under parliamentary investigation, the three opposition parties suggested that the law on testimony in the Assembly should stipulate that the prosecution would indict witnesses without fail in case they refused to show up at the parliamentary investigative panels.

But the government party raised strong objections to the opposition proposal.

As to the requirement for the invocation of parliamentary investigative right, however, the rival camps are expected to strike an agreement very easily.

The largest opposition Party for Peace and Democracy only insisted on the one-third quorum in the face of strong objections from the ruling party.

The other two opposition Reunification Democratic Party and New Democratic Republican Party are flexible on the requirement.

Therefore, the PPD is likely to eventually accept the demand for a majority quorum.

Opposition Plans To Revise NSP Law

SK1907001188 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
19 Jul 88 p 2

[Text] The opposition plans to rewrite the law on the Agency for National Security Planning [ANSP] during the current extraordinary session of the National Assembly.

The agency will be renamed as the "office of external information" with its official role being limited to collecting information on anti-espionage activities and overseas trends.

The office will be headed by a minister with two vice ministers, the draft bill said. The office will be subject to regular audit and inspection from the National Assembly and the Board of the Audit and Inspection.

The Korean intelligence agency has become a target of popular criticism and complaint as it has exercised extrajurisdictional power, the opposition charged, adding that the agency has spent an enormous amount of state funds without being subject to audit and inspection, and controlled and coordinated all state affairs to the extent of demoralizing civil servants of the executive branch.

It said the NSP coordinated and controlled duties of the prosecution, the police and the other intelligence units as well as summoned specific figures and detained them.

The opposition also intends to abolish six other laws, revise a further six laws and enact one bill during the six-day special sitting of the National Assembly.

The opposition said the "state defamation crime" code in the existing criminal law will be deleted to ensure healthy development of a democratic society through sound criticism. It charged that the code has been abused to crack down on dissidents and anti-government figures.

The grain management law will be revised so that the government is obliged to guarantee the minimum purchase price of the rice and barley it buys from farmers and the import of farm produce is regulated, thus protecting the livelihood of farmers, it said.

USIS Intruders Sentenced to Prison Terms

SK2107003088 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 21 Jul 88 p 3

[Text] Seven college students were sentenced to prison terms ranging from one year to one and a half years after being convicted of storming the Seoul U.S. Information Service [USIS] building last February.

The terms for three of the students were suspended.

Judge Kwon O-kon of the Seoul District Criminal Court handed down Tuesday one and a half years' imprisonment to Han Ki-won, a senior at Yonsei University.

Pak Si-paek, a senior at Korea University, and two other students, drew one year in jail.

The judge also sentenced three other students, including Kang Chong-chol, a senior at Hanyang University, to one year's imprisonment.

The seven students were arrested in late February this year for breaking into the USIS library in downtown Seoul, demanding an end to alleged U.S. meddling in Korean politics.

They occupied the library for about one hour and smashed several windows and office equipment. They also hurled firebombs at riot police.

Police To Set Up Anticommunist Sections
SK2007010688 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 20 Jul 88 p 3

[Text] Anti-Communist investigation sections will be set up at 93 more police stations in the country, Home minister Yi Chun-ku said yesterday.

He also ordered the national Police Headquarters to establish a research center for left-leaning ideology.

He warned that people might make "reckless" and "unrealistic" remarks about national reunification by exploiting President No Tae-u's July 7 declaration for better inter-Korean relations.

Yi told a meeting of chiefs of police stations throughout the country to do their best to prevent left-leaning forces from toppling the government and the democratic political system.

Peaceful assemblies, he said, will be allowed.

But he said the government will get tough with violent acts, including arson, vandalism and illegal seizure of public offices.

Student activists have said they will push for a south-north student meeting at Panmunjom on Aug. 15, despite a government ban. A massive police force foiled the June 10 students' Panmunjom meeting.

Instead, the government has proposed high-level talks with the north to help materialize student meetings.

Burma

Police Chief Dismissed Over Suffocation Deaths BK2107065988 Hong Kong AFP in English 0626 GMT 21 Jul 88

[Text] Rangoon, July 21 (AFP)—Burmese Police Director-General Thein Aung has been dismissed in connection with the deaths of 41 people who suffocated in a police van during riots here in March, the state news agency said Thursday.

Rangoon Police Director Pe Kyi was demoted to a lower rank and transferred in connection with the March 18 incident, the NEWS AGENCY OF BURMA said.

This follows the resignation of Home Minister Min Gaung, announced Tuesday, after he took responsibility for the deaths.

More Unrest Reported in Prome 19, 20 July BK2007141788 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 20 Jul 88

[Text] It has been reported that there was some unrest in Prome and (Pankale) in Prome township on 19 July and again in Prome this morning.

At about 1000 on 19 July about 10 people in Prome caused some damage when they threw stones at betel nut shops belonging to Ma Khin Than in Leharbyin ward and U Kyaw located on the corner of the People's Hospital and Pabedan Street.

At about 2100 on 19 July about 200 people in (Pankale) threw stones at a (one-story) house on Lamadaw Street and tore down the fence and doors. The mob dispersed at about 2130 when the authorities from the village party organization, people's council, and People's Police Force pleaded with them.

At about 2145 the same evening eight persons with evil intent entered and destroyed the house of U Chit Sein located inside the compound of Padetha Rice Mill in (Kothaung) Ward in (Sabe) region and looted property worth Kyat 4,500, including household utensils and Kyat 1,000 in cash.

At about 0520 this morning, a mob consisting of about 100 people entered and destroyed a building in (Sabe) region, dragged property from the building out to the road and burned and destroyed it. The mob grew to about 200 people at which time responsible persons from the party organization, the people's council, and the People's Police Force requested the abbots of the monasteries to intervene. The mob dispersed at about 0830 at the request of the abbots.

Prime Minister Returns from Bulgaria BK2007143388 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 20 88

[Text] Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma returned by air this evening after paying a goodwill visit to the Socialist Republic of Bulgaria at the invitation of Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha was welcomed at the airport by U Sein Lwin, joint general secretary of the Burma Socialist Program Party and secretary of the State Council; members of the Council of Ministers led by Thura U Tun Tin and Thura U Kyaw Htin, deputy prime ministers; military and civilian officials; Mr Thongchan Chotikasathian, dean of the diplomatic corps and Thai ambassador to Burma; Mr Walther Freiherr Marschall von Bieberstein, FRG ambassador to Burma; Mr David Alexander, charge d'affaires ad interim of the British Embassy; and Mr David Leong, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Singapore Embassy.

Also returning with the prime minister were members of his delegation U Aung Kyaw Myint, minister of information and culture; U Soe Myint, deputy minister of industry-1; Dr Chit, deputy minister of cooperatives; and Colonel Than U, judge advocate general of the Defense Ministry.

Other members of the prime minister's delegation—U Ye Gaung, minister of foreign affairs, and U Ohn Gyaw, director general of the Foreign Ministry—returned to Rangoon by air on 16 July.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

High Court Dismisses ISA Detainee Application BK2007145388 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television Network 1 in Malay 1200 GMT 20 Jul 88

[Text] An application by ISA [Internal Security Act] detainee P. Patto to be present at a hearing of his writ of habeas corpus for release from the Kamunting Detention Center was dismissed by the Penang High Court today.

Justice Datuk Wan Adnan said that there was no necessity for Mr Patto, a member of Parliament for Ipoh, to be present in court. The court has set 18 August to hear Mr Patto's application for the writ, which names the home affairs minister and the superintendent of the detention center as respondents.

Expansion of Military Relations With Singapore
BK2007112488 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
1012 GMT 20 Jul 88

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 20 (OANA/BERNAMA)—Singapore is willing to have joint army exercises with Malaysia in addition to the naval and air force exercises that they hold periodically, a Singapore leader said here Wednesday.

Brig-Gen (Res) [Reserve] Lee Hsien Loong, Singapore's trade and industry minister and second minister for defence (services) told reporters here the armies of the two neighboring countries had not had joint exercises even though their naval and air forces had exercises under the auspices of the five power defense arrangement.

The other members of the five power defense pact are the United Kingdom, Australia, and New Zealand.

"Perhaps in the next few years the two armies could have an exercise together," said Brig-Gen Lee after calling on Defense Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen and his deputy, Abang Abu Bakar Mustapha, here.

Lee had arrived here Tuesday for a 3-day visit.

Abang Abu Bakar, who was also at the press conference, did not offer immediate comment on the suggestion.

Brig-Gen Lee also said that the main concern of the discussions he had with Abang Abu Bakar was how to bring about a closer relationship between the armed forces of the two countries.

He said the present relationship between the two armed forces is "very good" and that there were many opportunities to socialize, but he would like to see the working relationship filtered down to divisional and brigade level.

He also felt that the relationship should also involve the civilian officials of the two defense ministries.

Abang Abu Bakar, when asked about a proposed agreement 5 years ago to jointly buy and manufacture military equipment with Singapore, said the proposal did not materialize.

However, he said, there was still room for discussion on the matter.

Brig-Gen Lee said the cooperation could involve matters where the two countries used similar military equipment, such as the Skyhawk fighter aircraft.

Cyprus Foreign Minister Arrives 20 July
BK2007101188 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English
0946 GMT 20 Jul 88

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 20 (BERNAMA)—The foreign minister of Cyprus, Georgious Iakovou, arrived here Wednesday for a three-day official visit to Malaysia.

He was met on arrival at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport by his counterpart, Abu Hassan Omar.

Iakovou will call on Prime Minister Dr Mahathir Mohamed and have separate talks with Abu Hassan and Youth and Sports Minister Najib Tun Razak on Thursday.

Iakovou had just visited Jakarta where he had discussed, among other things, the ministerial meeting of the Non-aligned Movement, to be held in Nicosia in September.

VOMD Sees Bleak Future for UMNO
BK1907153388 (Clandestine) Voice of Malayan
Democracy in Malay 1215 GMT 18 Jul 88

[News commentary: "The New UMNO Party Faces a Bleak Future"]

[Text] There are signs indicating that the future for Mahathir's new UMNO party [United Malays National Organization] is bleak. The judiciary sector strongly opposed Mahathir's action to oust Lord President Tun Salleh Abas. Musa Hitam announced that he will not become a member of the new UMNO. The Tengku Razaleigh faction succeeded in controlling the Malaysian National United Cooperatives Company Limited [KUB]. Numerous parliamentarians and state legislative councillors belonging to the old UMNO party announced that they currently do not belong to any party and are now independents. The new UMNO membership registration was delayed and so on.

All this forms a series of terrible blows for Mahathir's new UMNO. As such, observers said that even though Mahathir previously conjured up various tricks to try and replace the old UMNO with his new UMNO in an effort to strengthen his power within the Malay community, it was observed that he failed miserably. People are of the opinion that as prime minister, Mahathir is abusing his power by retaliating against his political opponents who challenge his leadership. He also abuses his power by rejecting UMNO Malaysia's registration, rejecting those people who applied to become members of the new UMNO because he is doubtful of their loyalty to him; expelling the old UMNO parliamentarians and state legislative councillors whom he considers to be disloyal to him and from Barisan Nasional; taking action against the judges who did not comply with his orders to draw up a constitution for new UMNO that will guarantee his total power; and so on. People consider Mahathir's actions to be iron-fisted dictatorial ones that violate the old UMNO's traditional way of resolving issues.

through discussions, and even with his iron-fisted actions, he will not prevent more hard-hitting counterattacks by the ousted old UMNO members.

There is a rumor that out of the 83 old UMNO parliamentarians, about 24 to 28 of them are currently siding with Mahathir's political opponents. One-third of the old UMNO divisional committee members belong to the Tengku Razaleigh and Musa Hitam factions. In Kelantan, only 5 percent of the old UMNO members applied to become new UMNO members. According to a statement issued at the end of June by the new UMNO secretary general, Mohamed Rahmat, new UMNO has only received about 500,000 applications for membership. This figure indicates that it is not even half of the old UMNO membership, which had about 1.4 million members. It is not surprising then to note that Mahathir hastily clarified that the old UMNO membership of 1.4 million was incorrect.

Mahathir failed miserably in his effort to take over complete control of the KUB for his new UMNO. KUB was the old UMNO's investment body and it has assets totaling over 500 million ringgit. Its wide business sector involves investments in newspapers, [words indistinct], real estate, and so on. KUB made an overall pre-tax deduction profit of about 40 million ringgit last year. Mahathir bared his total desire for power when he tried in vain to take over as KUB's chief. But at last year's UMNO annual general assembly, the former Selangor state chief minister, Harun Idris, who is one of the pioneers of UMNO, successfully secured his position as chairman of KUB for another two-year term, and most of the new members of KUB's board of directors, including Rais Yatim, [name indistinct], Rahmah Osman, Marina Yusof, and Sulaiman Ariff managed to secure their positions. The people who were successful in securing the above mentioned executive positions belong to the Tengku Razaleigh faction. The success scored by them in securing KUB's key positions was indeed a morale booster for Tengku Razaleigh.

Mahathir's desires to fully control the judiciary have terrorized the country; people believe the aim of his political actions is to threaten judges who disobey him. The friction between he and the judiciary began 6 months ago, and the rift between the government's prime minister and the judiciary is seen as very serious.

A tribunal has been set up to decide whether Lord President Tun Salleh Abas should be stripped of his position. This is the first time such an incident has occurred since our nation achieved its independence. As a result, about 700 lawyers from the Malaysian Bar Council held an emergency meeting on 18 June. They unanimously agreed to set up a legal fund to assist Tun Salleh Abas and launched a nationwide campaign to protect the judiciary's freedom. The strong retaliative action taken by the Malaysian Bar Council will serve as an eye-opener to the tribunal, which held a closed-door session on 29 June, when it finally submits its recommendation to

the Yang di-Pertuan Agong [paramount ruler] on whether or not to strip Tun Salleh Abas of his position as Malaysia's lord president. Tun Salleh Abas showed his moral and sympathetic character by defending the judiciary from intervention by the executive power and party politics.

Mahathir claims that Tun Salleh Abas' letter to the paramount ruler was the major reason for establishing a tribunal to investigate whether he had committed any offense during his tenure as lord president. But foreign newspapers and magazines reported that one of the reasons for Tun Salleh Abas' suspension after he returned from a hajj pilgrimage to Mecca on 17 March was his directive to establish a judiciary panel, made up of all nine Supreme Court judges and headed by him, to hear the appeal by 11 UMNO members. The 11 members of the old UMNO who pledged support for Tengku Razaleigh were not satisfied with the Kuala Lumpur High Court ruling on 4 February that declared UMNO to be an illegal party. They said the UMNO annual general assembly, which was held earlier, should also be declared illegal.

Tun Salleh Abas then set the appeal hearing for 13 June. Mahathir was afraid that the appeal hearing will have an adverse effect on his new UMNO. As a result, he moved rapidly by meeting with Tun Salleh Abas on 27 May and urging him to quietly step down. If he refused, then Mahathir threatened to resort to constitutional procedures by advising the paramount ruler to set up a tribunal to relieve Tun Salleh of his position as chief justice of Malaya. Tun Salleh Abas received a notice of suspension of his duties at his office within an hour of that meeting.

It was learned that on 28 May he had written a letter to Mahathir saying he would opt for an early retirement. The next day, due to support from the nation's legal circle which included the Perak state ruler, Raja Azlan Shah—the next paramount ruler to be appointed in April next year—Tun Salleh Abas rescinded his request for an early retirement and asked for a tribunal to conduct an open investigation. It is clear that the country's legal circles strongly supported Tun Salleh Abas' courageous counterattacks when he faced the Mahathir clique who had violated the sovereignty of the judiciary.

Former Deputy Prime Minister Musa Hitam unexpectedly announced on 2 June that he had changed his stand and decided not to become a member of new UMNO. This means there will be a large number of old UMNO members who will rally behind him to oppose Mahathir's extremist policies. Definitely, there are numerous reasons for Musa Hitam's change of mind. Apparently, this can be viewed as a political sign that indicates Mahathir has been ushered into a very tight corner by his political opponents.

Cambodia

Foreign Ministry Condemns Thai Activities

BK2007142688 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 20 Jul 88

["Statement by the PRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman"; dated 20 July]

[Text] The Thai authorities have intensified hostile activities against the PRK over the past few weeks. Since 1 July 1988, they have ordered their forces to step up firing thousands of 105 mm, 122 mm, and 155 mm artillery rounds and 82 mm mortar shells from Thai territory into Cambodian territory, 10 to 20 km deep into the regions along the Cambodian-Thai border, especially in the Pailin and Poipet areas. The Thai authorities sent some 150 infantry troops under the cover of artillery fire to attack and capture the PRK's Hill 310, on top of which they are now flying a Thai flag.

At the same time, the so-called Thai-U.S. joint military exercise "Cobra Gold 88" is being conducted along the Cambodian-Thai border; aircraft, tanks, and armored personnel carriers are used in this exercise, which has occasionally intruded deep into Cambodian territory in violation of Cambodia's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Public opinion has clearly noted all of these aggressive, hostile activities by the Thai authorities and their attempts at distorting reality. In fact, when the Thai authorities slanderously charged that Vietnamese volunteer troops shelled refugee camps, NHAN DAN on 15 July 1988 clearly exposed that it was the Thais themselves who shelled refugee camps located in Thai territory, such as the Ta Luon Camp, thus committing serious atrocities—an unacceptable act of inhumanity violating the charter on refugees.

All of these acts by the ultrarightist reactionary Thai authorities are aimed at providing support for the genocidal Khmer Rouge, enabling them to carry on their activities to undermine the peaceful life of the Cambodian people and creating favorable conditions for these genocidal criminals to return to Cambodia. This has run, and is running, against the current trend developing in the region and the world toward peaceful coexistence, friendship, good neighborliness, and cooperation.

Not only does the fact that the Thai authorities continue to maintain a hostile attitude and nurture a pan-Thai ambition to swallow their neighbor's land fail to contribute to the effort to improve the situation in the region, but it may also scuttle the trend toward dialogue in the ongoing search for negotiated solutions to all problems. This act runs completely counter to the aspirations and interests of both the Cambodian and Thai peoples, who want nothing more than to have peace and coexist peacefully as good neighbors.

The PRK Government and the entire PRK people categorically condemn the hostile acts by the ultrarightist reactionary Thai authorities against Cambodia's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and demand that they immediately end all hostile activities and respond to the PRK's repeated goodwill proposals to build a Cambodian-Thai border of peace and friendship.

The PRK Government and the Cambodian people once again stress their determination to defend their own independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. The Thai authorities must bear full responsibility for all consequences that may result from their hostile acts.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 20 July 1988

Heng Samrin Sends Greetings to Nicaragua

BK2007084588 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0435 GMT
20 Jul 88

[Text] Phnom Penh, 20 Jul (SPK)—Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, has sent warm greetings to Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Sandinist National Liberation Front Executive Committee leadership and president of the Republic of Nicaragua, on the 9th anniversary of Nicaragua's national day.

The message said, among other things:

"The victory of 19 July 1979 bears brilliant testimony to the heroism of the Nicaraguan people in the struggle against the imperialists to strengthen and defend independence, peace, freedom, and democracy.

"Moreover, this historic victory, which is known as a grievous defeat of the mercenaries and their U.S. bosses, shows the Nicaraguan people's determination to oppose their maneuvers.

"I am delighted by the new successes, especially those in the political and diplomatic fields, that the fraternal Nicaraguan people have won under the enlightened leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front with you as the leader in its struggle against the undeclared war waged by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and to turn Nicaragua into a free, peaceful, and prosperous country."

Chairman Heng Samrin wished that the bonds of fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and close cooperation between the two parties, governments, and peoples would develop steadily for the common cause of peace, freedom, and democracy.

Hun Sen, in his capacity as Cambodian minister of foreign affairs, sent a greetings message to his Nicaraguan counterpart, Miguel Desoto Brockman, on the same occasion.

Press Communique on Lao SPC Delegation Visit
BK2107054288 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 20 July 88

["Press communique"]

[Text] At the invitation of the PRK National Assembly, a delegation from the Lao SPC led by Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and acting chairman of the Lao SPC, paid an official and friendly visit to the PRK from 15-20 July 1988.

Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai was received by Comrade Hun Sen, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers; and by Comrade Say Phuthang, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the party Central Committee's Inspection Commission.

During its visit to the PRK, the Lao SPC delegation laid a wreath at the war memorial, paying their respects to the souls of the male and female combatants, heroes, and cadres who lost their lives in the cause of the Cambodian revolution. The delegation also visited the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocide, Angkor Wat, Kompong Som, and other important sites.

Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai and the delegation were warmly and cordially welcomed by the Cambodian leadership and people. This reflects the friendly and fraternal sentiments and the firm and unbreakable solidarity between the two brotherly Cambodian-Lao people.

The Lao SPC delegation led by Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai held talks with the PRK National Assembly delegation led by Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the PRK National Assembly. Both sides exchanged information on the achievements scored by the two peoples and on the special relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the two brotherly countries and people.

In a cordial, friendly, and fraternal atmosphere, the two sides expressed their views on current regional and international issues; and exchanged experience on parliamentary work of both countries. The two sides were unanimous on all the issues raised.

Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai highly valued the achievements scored by the Cambodian people under the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP headed by Comrade Heng Samrin in defending and building their motherland progressing toward socialism in conformity with the implementation of the resolutions of the KPRP's Fifth Congress. The Lao side expressed vigorous support for the PRK's national reconciliation policy,

efforts, and goodwill proposals in the quest for a reasonable and just solution to the Cambodian problem, greatly contributing to transforming Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, security, and cooperation.

Comrade Chea Sim expressed profound thanks to the brotherly LPRP, Lao Government, and people for their multifaceted support and assistance to the Cambodian people's correct struggle for the right to live peacefully and the definitive elimination of the genocidal Pol Pot regime for the sake of social progress and socialism. The Cambodian side highly appreciated the great victories scored by the brotherly Lao people in implementing the resolutions of the LPRP's Fourth Congress under the clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP headed by the able Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane in defending and building their motherland.

The Cambodian side voiced vigorous support for the stand and the goodwill proposals of the LPDR in settling the Lao-Thai border dispute through peaceful negotiations and welcomed and congratulated all efforts aimed at normalizing Lao-Thai relations, as well as those between the LPDR and the PRC. The Cambodian side considered this issue a significant contribution to maintaining peace in the region and the world.

Both sides expressed support for every goodwill proposal of the SRV in resolving the conflict on the Truong Sa [Spratly] Archipelago through peaceful negotiations and their firm solidarity with the fraternal party, government, and people in the just struggle for peace, national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and social progress.

On international affairs, both sides voiced their active support for the policy and every peace initiative of the USSR and highly valued the Soviet-U.S. INF treaty concluded in Washington on 8 December 1987. They welcomed the results of the fourth summit between Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Reagan, President of the United States by considering this a positive step of historical importance in safeguarding world peace to save humanity from the danger of nuclear war. The two sides expressed their full support for the tendency to resolve all conflicts through negotiations and peaceful coexistence which are prevalent in relations among countries the world over. The two sides highly valued the Lao SPC delegation's visit that has consolidated and expanded the fraternal relations of friendship, and special solidarity and cooperation between the two brotherly Cambodian-Lao people and assemblies.

Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai sincerely thanked the KPRP and the Cambodian National Assembly and people for their warm welcome and cordial and fraternal hospitality. Comrade Sisomphon Lovansai invited the PRK National Assembly delegation to pay an official and friendly visit to the LPDR. This invitation was well received. The date will be fixed later.

Say Phuthang Leads Delegation on Vietnam Visit
BK2007121588 Phnom Penh SPK in English
1119 GMT 20 Jul 88

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 20—A delegation of the Control Commission of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea left here this morning for an official friendship visit to Vietnam.

The delegation, led by Say Phuthang, Politburo member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice-president of the State Council and president of the said commission, was seen off at Pochentong airport by Chan Seng, candidate member of the Political Bureau of the KPRP Central Committee and vice president of the Control Commission; and other Kampuchean officials.

Vietnamese Ambassador to Kampuchea Ngo Diem was present.

Heng Samrin Signs Decree on Laws on Economy
BK2107071988 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 20 Jul 88

[Text] The PRK Council of State issued Decree No 37-Kr promulgating the laws on the amendment of Article 12 and Article 19, third paragraph, of the Constitution of the PRK which were endorsed by the National Assembly on 11 July, 1988, during the 15th session of its first term. This decree was signed by Comrade Heng Samrin, chairman of the Council of State of the PRK on 12 July.

The new Article 12 and Article 19, third paragraph, of the Constitution of the PRK were amended as follows:

New Article 12 reads: The national economy is composed of five sectors: state economy, state-private mixed economy, collective economy, family economy, and private economy. The state closely manages state enterprises to promote the major role played by the state economy and state-private mixed economy within the national economy, while actively sponsoring and advising the building of the collective, family, and private economy sectors so that they can develop along the direction useful to the state and the livelihood of the people.

New Article 19, third paragraph, reads: Foreign trade is under the control and management of the state.

VONADK Appeals for Vigilance Against SRV
BK2107022088 (Clandestine) Voice of the National
Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 20 Jul 88

["For the information of compatriots and people throughout the country: The Vietnamese enemy and puppet soldiers disguised themselves as DK National Army troops and robbed people"]

[Text] In July, there were many reports from localities saying that the Vietnamese enemy and groups of puppet soldiers disguised themselves as DK National Army troops and robbed our people in villages and communes.

However, our people, who have well aware of the true nature, the patriotic spirit, and the good and people-loving spirit of our DK National Army, united and successively captured these disguised Vietnamese and puppet soldiers and have exposed, denounced, and condemned the criminal tricks of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors with utmost rage.

Therefore, we appeal to compatriots and people throughout Cambodia to constantly heighten their vigilance and not be fooled or taken in by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' dirty and criminal tricks. The Vietnamese are currently being dealt serious blows on the Cambodian battlefield and are very isolated. They are hated and vehemently opposed by the Cambodian people. The Vietnamese are using every trick to massacre our Cambodian people and freely plunder our people's property.

Therefore, if such incidents, as described above, take place, please carefully examine them and unite and capture the Vietnamese and their puppets. This is to thwart all kinds of dark maneuvers by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors who try to destroy and exterminate our Cambodian race to annex our Cambodian territory and include it into Vietnam's stinking Indochinese federation.

VONADK Says Battalion Position Attacked
BK2107011488 (Clandestine) Voice of the National
Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian
2315 GMT 20 Jul 88

[Text] On 17 July, our National Army commandos attacked and destroyed a Vietnamese battalion position north of Chamlang Romeang, 10.5 km from the border, on the Peam Ta battlefield.

We killed 7 Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the spot and wounded 11 others; destroyed 5 AK's, a 60-mm mortar, a light machinegun, a 12.7-mm heavy machine gun, 2 B-40's, 537 155-mm artillery shells, 338 80-mm mortar shells, 125 60-mm mortar shells, 250 rounds of light machine gun ammunition, 13 cases of heavy machine gun ammunition, 112 B-40 rockets, 15 sacks of rice, and some war materiel. We seized an 80-mm mortar, 3 AK's, 113 80-mm mortar shells, 145 B-40's, 7 cases of AK ammunition, 63 hand grenades, 5 cases of light machinegun ammunition, and some war materiel.

Soon afterward, we fired artillery shells on the Vietnamese position at Toek Soy, killing or wounding a number of Vietnamese soldiers and destroying an ammunition depot that burnt for an hour. At the same time, the Vietnamese enemy dispatched a platoon of its troops to try to resist us at the above position. Soon after leaving their position, they were ambushed and routed by our National Army and were forced to return to their positions. We killed three Vietnamese enemy soldiers on the spot and wounded two others and destroyed some weapons and ammunition.

In sum, we killed or wounded 23 Vietnamese enemy soldiers.

VONADK Says 3 Tanks Destroyed in Battambang
BK2107004888 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 20 Jul 88

[Text] Between 13 and 16 July, the Vietnamese enemy gathered a number of its troops, backed by tanks and artillery, in an attempt to oppose our National Army along Route 10 on the Pailin battlefield [Battambang Province]. They were ambushed and attacked by our forces from the front, behind, and from the flanks. They stepped on our mines and were also shelled by our forces for 3 days. We killed 36 and wounded 52 enemy soldiers for a total of 88 casualties; destroyed 3 Soviet-made T-54 tanks, 6 vehicles carrying ammunition and war materiel, 52 assorted weapons, and another quantity of materiel.

We are still fighting vigorously against the Vietnamese enemy.

Briefs

Returnees in Chikreng District

During the 1st half of 1988, the people and authorities of Chikreng District, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, welcomed back 128 misled persons, including 101 Pol Potists, 24 Sonsannians, and 3 Sihanoukists, bringing with them 54 AK's, 29 SKS's, 4 B-40's, 3 RPD's, 3 B-69's, 1 B-62, 3 B-63, 1 M-16, and 2 K-57's. [Excerpt] [BK2107063488 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 20 Jul 88]

Indonesia

Sihanouk To Pay Visit Beginning 23 July
BK2107044588 Hong Kong AFP in English 0438 GMT 21 Jul 88

[Text] Jakarta, July 21 (AFP)—Cambodian Prince Norodom Sihanouk will arrive here Saturday [23 July] as a personal guest of Indonesian President Suharto, but will not attend an informal meeting on Cambodia to start in Bogor Monday, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said Thursday.

"Prince Sihanouk will arrive here on Saturday to fulfill Indonesia's invitation, but not to attend the Jakarta informal meeting," Mr. Alatas told journalists after a meeting with Suharto.

No Plan To Attend Talks

BK2107062288 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0600 GMT 21 Jul 88

[Text] Prince Sihanouk will pay a private visit to Indonesia on Saturday at the invitation of President Suharto. The invitation has been postponed for some time. Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said this to newsmen after calling on the head of state at the latter's residence on Cendana Street, Jakarta, this morning. He said that Norodom Sihanouk's visit is not related with the convening of the Jakarta informal meeting, or JIM, to be held in Bogor next week.

Foreign Minister Ali Alatas along with Education and Culture Minister Fuad Hassan, Minister State Secretary Mardiono, and former Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja also reported to President Suharto on the planned holding of an Indonesian cultural fair in the United States. The fair, which is part of the Republic of Indonesia's cultural diplomacy program, will be held in a number of large U.S. cities in 1990.

Alatas Comments on Sihanouk, Talks

OW2107082188 Tokyo KYODO in English 0746 GMT 21 Jul 88

[Text] Jakarta, July 21 KYODO—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the ex-president of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CDGK), will arrive in Jakarta on Saturday as a private guest of President Suharto, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said on Thursday.

The purpose of Sihanouk's visit is not to attend the Jakarta informal meeting on Kampuchea which will begin Monday in Bogor, south of Jakarta, Alatas told reporters soon after meeting Suharto at the president's residence.

Sihanouk canceled his scheduled visit to Jakarta on July 11, one day after his resignation as president of the CDGK. He was expected to pay a five-day visit to Indonesia and meet Suharto.

Alatas outlined the schedule a day after Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said that Sihanouk has dropped his scheduled visit to Indonesia and would visit Pyongyang instead.

Sitthi said Sihanouk would also visit Bangkok on August 5 where he would meet British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at a refugee camp on the Thailand-Kampuchea border.

Alatas said he did not know how long Sihanouk would stay in Indonesia, but added that the prince would still be here when the informal meeting takes place in Bogor.

Alatas said Wednesday that Sihanouk's son Norodom Ranariddh will represent Sihanouk at the informal meeting, which will last for three days.

All delegates to the meeting have confirmed their participation, Alatas said.

The Foreign Ministry said delegates of the Khmer Rouge will arrive on Friday, and delegates of the Kampuchea People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) will arrive in two groups on Saturday and Sunday. Delegates of the Sihanouk faction are due on Sunday.

Alatas declined to name the delegates, adding that the Foreign Ministry will disclose their names later.

The minister said, however, that Khieu Samphan will lead the Khmer Rouge delegation and Laos will be represented by a senior official of the Foreign Ministry.

Asked whether Sihanouk would also go to Bogor to see preparations for the meeting, Alatas said, "No, he will be in Jakarta only."

Sihanouk Confirms Jakarta Trip
AU2107115988 Paris AFP in English 1155 GMT 21 Jul 88

[Text] Paris, July 21 (AFP)—Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk confirmed Thursday he would accept Indonesian President Suharto's invitation to go to Jakarta but would not attend the informal meeting on Cambodia to be held there.

Prince Sihanouk told French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas that President Suharto asked him to come to Jakarta on Saturday in the hope that his presence would "contribute to the success" of the Cambodian talks.

But he confirmed reports that he would not attend the informal meeting since he believed it had virtually no chance of success.

Prince Sihanouk, who resigned "irrevocably" on July 11 as head of the Cambodian resistance, cited two "failure factors" for the talks.

Firstly, he said, "fundamental contradictions" divided the Chinese-supported Khmer Rouge and the Hanoi-backed government of Phnom Penh. Secondly, he said, Vietnam refuses to discuss seriously the Cambodian question.

The "cocktail party" meeting, which begins July 25 in Bogor, south of Jakarta, will bring together, for the first time, the four Cambodian factions.

Later, Indonesia, Vietnam and Thailand will join the talks.

In a communique issued after the meeting with Prince Sihanouk, Mr. Dumas expressed France's "support" for a solution to the Cambodian problem which would "guarantee territorial independence and integrity" for Cambodia and end its "long martyrdom."

Mr. Dumas praised Prince Sihanouk as the "international symbol" of the Cambodian people and gave him the keys to the residence here which the French Government made available to him last December.

France cut off relations with Cambodia when the Khmer Rouge came to power in April 1975. For several years, the French Government has maintained a privileged relationship with Prince Sihanouk whom many consider indispensable to a solution to the Cambodian problem.

Murdani Warns That Communists Seek Power
BK2007072588 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0322 GMT 20 Jul 88

[Text] Jakarta, July 20 (OANA/ANTARA)—Minister of Defense and Security L.B. Murdani has reminded that the people should be constantly watch out for communist latent danger as it is appeared that several children of former leaders of the now banned Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) have succeeded in infiltrating into a number of government vital projects. [sentence as received]

They succeeded in infiltrating into the projects by changing the names of their parents, the minister, who is also in charge of the Command for the Restoration of Law and Order (KOPKAMTIB), told a working session with the House Defense, Security and Information Commission, here Wednesday.

Although the PKI was already physically paralyzed, the minister added, they are still trying to undermine the state and nation by infiltration into vital government projects.

Some of the former PKI detainees appeared to have broken their pledge of allegiance, Murdani said.

They tried to conceal their true identity among other things by removing the marks of being former PKI detainees on their identity cards (KTP), change their names, and moving to other places, the minister said.

Giving an example, the minister pointed out to the case in which a PKI leader succeeded in becoming the chairman of the Golkar faction of the local legislative assembly of Payakumbuh, west Sumatera, by the end of last year.

The return to Indonesia of a number of former PKI cadres from their study abroad, and the theoretical and ideological infiltration of communism/Marxism/Leninism into reading books, such as what have been done by Pramudya Ananta Tur and Wahono Nitiprawiro, are also proof of the activities of the communist remnants, Murdani said.

To deal with them, he added, KOPKAMTIB has ordered its apparatuses to assist the Ministry of Home Affairs in conducting investigations of the former communist political prisoners.

Referring to the relations between the PRC and Indonesia, Murdani said although not officially, the contacts have long been maintained, such as in the field of trade and sports.

"As far as I know there has been no official statement of the Indonesian leadership that the relations between the two countries will be reopened", he said.

However, Murdani as commander of KOPKAMTIB, believed that there will be no political flare-up if the relations between the two countries have been restored, considering the increasing stability within the society.

Laos

Delegation Leaves for Jakarta Meeting

BK2007113188 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT
20 Jul 88

[Text] Vientiane, July 20 (OANA-KPL)—A delegation of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic led by Thongsavat Khaikhamphouthoun, acting foreign minister, left here today for Jakarta, Indonesian capital, in response to the invitation of the Indonesian Foreign Ministry.

The delegation is to take part in the "cocktail party" which is held in accordance with the agreement specified in the Vietnam-Indonesia joint communique reached in Ho Chi Minh on July 29, 1987 in the quest for peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean issue.

Bidding farewell to the delegation at the airport were Maisouk Saisompheng, minister, head of the Office of the Council of Ministers, and other officials.

Nguyen Sy Hoat, Ly Hach, and Sukarni Sikar, respectively charges d'affaires a.i. of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and of the Republic of Indonesia, were also present to see the delegation off at the airport.

Greetings Sent to Nicaragua on National Day

BK2007110088 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT
20 Jul 88

[Text] Vientiane, July 20 (KPL)—Phoumi Vongvichit, acting-president of the Lao PDR, on July 15 sent a telegramme of greetings to Daniel Ortega, president of the Republic of Nicaragua.

The telegramme said:

"On the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Nicaragua, on behalf of the Lao Government and people and on my own, I would like to convey to you my sincere congratulations and my best wishes of good health and happiness. May the government and people of the Republic of Nicaragua enjoy progress and prosperity.

"I wish the existing relations of friendship and solidarity between our two countries be further developed and enhanced for the well-being of the peoples of our two countries as well as for the world progress and stability."

On the same day, Phoun Sipaseut, deputy-chairman of the Ministers' Council of the Lao PDR, minister for foreign affairs, also sent a telegramme of the same nature to Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, minister for foreign affairs of the Republic of Nicaragua.

CPV Foreign Relations Board Delegation Visits

BK2007115688 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT
20 Jul 88

[Text] Vientiane, July 20 (KPL)—A delegation of the Foreign Relations Board of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, led by its head Hoang Bich Son who is also member of the CPV CC, arrived here yesterday on a five-day good-will visit to Laos.

During its visit, the delegation will exchange views with the officials of the Foreign Relations Board of the Lao party on cooperation plan to promote better coordination between the two parties' boards.

Welcoming the delegation at the airport were Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the party CC, minister, head of the office of the party CC and of the Council of Ministers, and high ranking officials.

Also on hand was Nguyen Sy Hoat, charge d'affaires a.i. of the SRV to Laos.

Delegation Returns From Prague CEMA Meeting

BK2007113588 Vientiane KPL in English 0912 GMT
20 Jul 88

[Text] Vientiane, July 20 (KPL)—A delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic led by Phao Bounnaphon, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, returned home on July 19.

Phao Bounnaphon, who is also chairman of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation with Other Nations and Trade, and his delegation had attended the 44th session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA) held in Prague, the capital of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on July 5-7. The delegation attended the session as an observer.

Meeting the delegation at the airport were Khamsai Souphanouvong, alternate member of the LPRP CC, first vice-chairman of the State Committee for Economics, Planning and Finance, and other officials.

Also present at the airport were Bohumil Mazanek, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Czechoslovak Embassy to Laos, and Stepanov, economic counselor of the USSR to Laos.

Phoumi Vongvichit Receives Outgoing MPR Envoy
BK1507134288 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 15 Jul 88

[Text] Vientiane, July 15 (KPL)—Phoumi Vongvichit, acting-president of the Lao PDR received here yesterday Mongolian ambassador to Laos, Yadmaagiyn Dashnyam, as the latter is about to end his mission here.

Earlier, Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, acting-minister for foreign affairs on behalf of the Lao Government, conferred "Mittaphap" (Friendship) Medal on the ambassador in recognition of his contribution to the further strengthening of fraternal relations, solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries.

Yadmaagiyn Dashnyam assumed his post as Mongolian ambassador to Laos on December 27, 1984.

Kaysone Phomvihan Outlines Education Strategy
BK2007110588 Vientiane KPL in English 0900 GMT 20 Jul 88

[Text] Vientiane, July 20 (KPL)—Secretary General and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Kaysone Phomvihan, yesterday morning spoke to the officials attending a course on "education strategy from now to the year 2000."

The course, presided by Saman Vi-gnaket, Politburo member, minister of education, is attended by ministers, secretaries of the provincial party committees, and officials in charge of provincial education services over the country.

Kaysone Phomvihan, on this occasion, pointed out the very nature of the party's education strategy aimed at responding to the social requirements for turning the present natural agricultural production to the industrial production of commodities. In this connection, there is a need for the establishment of the education reform programmes and the formation of professional cadres so as to fulfill the five strategic programmes adopted by the fourth party congress.

He also stressed priority to the new thinking in education—linking it to the social life. So doing it will help to restrict and do away with the outdated custom and superstition.

To gradually upgrade the socialist education system in Laos conforming with the socioeconomic demands and reality, thus serving the two strategic tasks of the revolution, the secretary general emphasized on five goals in the strategic orientations in education from now to the year 2000:

—Organize and strongly promote mass education, especially by fostering the leading cadres, party members, workers, youths in the Army, and eventually leading to the complete eradication of illiteracy;

—Pay attention to and upgrade the standard of the creches, kindergartens;

—Transform the vocational and university education aimed at forming the technicians, specialists and scientists who are loyal towards the party, country, and socialism;

—Expand the education in the remote and mountainous areas;

—Actively form the management cadres in the field of education.

Philippines

Justice Secretary Rules on Bases, Nuclear Issue
HK2107080788 Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 21 Jul 88 p 7

[Text] (Editor's note: Justice Secretary Sedfrey A. Ordonez ruled that President Aquino may negotiate a modification or extension of the military bases agreement with the United States regardless of the "no-nuke" provision in the 1987 Philippine Constitution. Ordonez said his opinion is based on historical antecedents, structural provisions in the Constitution, and the realities of our country's foreign relations.)

Honorable Raul S. Manglapus Secretary of Foreign Affairs Department of Foreign Affairs Manila

Sir: A comparison of the Philippine Constitution of 1987 and the United States Constitution will show that both historically and structurally, the primacy of the President in entering into and concluding treaties with other states, such as the proposed modification of the Military Bases Agreement, or its extension beyond 1991, is clearly sustained. The U.S. Constitution provides as follows:

"The (President) shall have the power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senate present concur." (Art. II, Section 3.2)

On the other hand, the 1987 Philippine Constitution provides:

"No treaty or international agreement shall be valid and effective unless concurred in by at least two thirds of all the members of the Senate." (Art VII, Section 21)

Although the vesting of the executive power in the President is identically worded in the two constitutions, as shown by the provision "The executive power shall be vested in the President of the Philippines" (Article VII, Section 1), the foregoing structural difference gives to the President of the Philippines a greater role in entering into treaties and international agreements than that given to the President of the United States. Thus, it is clear that in the United States, treaty making is conducted by the U.S. President "by and with the advice and consent" of the Senate, unlike in the Philippines where the sharing of the Senate in the treaty making process is limited to "concurrence," clearly implying that the origination, negotiation, and conclusion of treaties is truly the responsibility of the President. This does not mean that in actual operations of government, the Philippine President ignores the future participation of the Senate by way of concurrence; rather, the reality is that the President prudently feels the pulse of the Senate in the matter of entering into treaties and international agreements, but it does not necessarily follow as a mandate of law that the President is bound to do the same. Considering the future participation of the Senate by way of concurrence, the President of the Philippines should feel that pulse in the Senate but not to the extent of allowing the primacy in treaty making vested in it by the Constitution to be overcome or smothered.

Historically, the participation of the U.S. Senate in the treaty making process is traced to the compromise among the delegates to the U.S. Constitutional Convention of 1787 who represented the big and the small states. In order to insure equality among the states, regardless of size or population, each state was granted the right to elect two U.S. senators, unlike in the House of Representatives where the number of U.S. representatives is based on the population, thus enabling the more populous states to have more representatives in Congress than those states which have a smaller population. The Federal concept of government in the United States gave comparatively less power to the U.S. President than the powers enjoyed by the President of the Philippines where the theory of government is one of centralization. The states were jealous of their "sovereign" rights, hence, the framers of the U.S. Constitution made sure that the grant of powers to the U.S. President was specific, implying that what was not granted was reserved for the states. No federal tradition, however, underlies the Philippine Constitution of 1987—in fact, tradition, however, underlies the Philippine Constitution of 1987—in fact, traditionally, the Philippines has always practiced centralization. Accordingly, even if the two constitutions provide for a presidential form of government exemplified by separation of powers, the jurisprudence in the U.S. regarding the role of the U.S. President in treaty making cannot be applied in the Philippines.

The provision on the power of the President under the Philippine Constitution to conclude treaties must be read in conjunction with the enumeration of state policies under Article II which provides that:

"Section 7. The state shall pursue an independent foreign policy. In its relations with other states the paramount consideration shall be national sovereignty, territorial integrity, national interest, and the right to self determination."

"Section 8. The Philippines, consistent with the national interest, adopts and pursues a policy of freedom from nuclear weapons in its territory."

The perception of the national interest is a shared responsibility of all the three (3) branches of the government—the Congress by its power to enact legislation, the Executive by its primacy in entering into treaties and international agreements, and the Judiciary by its faithful reading of the allocation of powers by the Constitution among the three branches of government. The crystallization of the national interest is affected by many factors which ebb and flow in the course of the dealings of the Philippines with other states. The President immediately responds to these external factors which affect the national interest and this response is articulated in the treaties and international agreements which the President concludes with other states, but the same does not become effective until the concurrence of the Senate is obtained. This primacy of the President in the treaty making process cannot be constitutionally denied by an act of Congress nor may the same be preempted by a declaration by Congress of what Congress perceives as the national interest. Initiation, based on the perceptions of the national interest by the President, is one phase of that shared responsibility, while concurrence by the Senate is an entirely different participation in the treaty making process.

With specific reference to the "policy of freedom from nuclear weapons in its territory," it is submitted that these words must be viewed as the instrument, rather than the objective, of treaty making power. The true objective of treaty making is the enhancement of the national interest, in which the President has the task of initiation and conclusion of treaties. If the frequent changes in international relation which affect the national interest warrant the pursuit of a policy of freedom from nuclear weapons, the President cannot disregard the said policy, but if such a policy is not in keeping with the national interest of the Philippines in the light of the changing patterns of international relations, the President may defer from it, although such deferment may not receive the concurrence of the Senate.

Significantly, the Records of the Constitutional Commission [ConCom] lend support to the foregoing, and I quote.

"There is a policy against the presence of nuclear weapons and, therefore, the exceptions to that policy would have to be strictly construed or justified. What we are saying with the formulation now is that it can be justified only on the basis or on the crucible of the national interest. If it is consistent with the national interest, then really there is the possibility of deviating from that policy but the policy is there. The basic direction is there. There can be deviations now and then because we said that this is not a 100 percent mile; this is not absolute. But deviations must be justified on the basis and the crucible or test of national interest." (ConCom Records, Vol. IV, Sept. 19, 1986, P. 818).

Based on the foregoing historical antecedents, structural provisions in the Constitution and the realities of foreign relations, it is my opinion that the President of the Philippines pertaining to nuclear weapons.

Opinion Paper Summarized

HK2007111588 *Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 20 Jul 88*

[From "GMA News"]

[Text] The Aquino government has issued its interpretation on the constitutional provision outlining the country's antinuclear weapons policy. It appears that President Aquino may negotiate for an extension of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]- U.S. military bases agreement if such a move is deemed to conform with national interest. This is said to be possible despite an explicit policy banning nuclear weapons.

This position was spelled out in a 4-page opinion paper submitted by Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordonez to the bases panel headed by Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus. According to Secretary Ordonez, the antinuclear weapons provision is only an instrument and not an objective in the conclusion of treaties. He also explained that while the president can not ignore the ban on nuclear weapons, if such a ban does not conform with national interest, the president may overrule it.

Manglapus Receives Opinion

HK2007072188 *Manila MANILA BULLETIN in English 20 Jul 88 pp 1, 16*

[By E.T. Suarez]

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul S. Manglapus received yesterday the legal opinion of the Department of Justice on the constitutional provision on nuclear weapons in the country, paving the way for the Philippine panel to make a definite stand on the issue in the ongoing review of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement (MBA).

Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordonez handed the legal interpretation to Manglapus at the Philippine International Convention Center (PICC), site of the ongoing review talks.

Ordonez was accompanied by Executive Secretary Catalino Macaraig Jr. and Rep. Renato Unico (Camarines Norte, LB [expansion unknown]-PDP-Laban) [Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan (Nation's Strength)].

The four, however, declined to disclose the content of the legal opinion.

Manglapus, saying that the legal interpretation will be very useful to the RP panel, said it will have to be submitted first to the President before any disclosure could be made.

They said that there ought to be some flexibility in the handling of the crucial issue, indicating that the interpretation may not be entirely repugnant to the American panel headed by Ambassador Nicholas Platt.

The American panel is opposed to the anti-nuclear provision but is open to the demand for higher compensation for the use of the U.S. military facilities.

U.S. State Secretary George Shultz, who visited the Philippines last week, said that America would pull out its bases if made to pay exorbitant rent.

On the anti-nuclear issue, Shultz indicated that the bases would be useless without the nuclear weapons.

Manglapus said the two crucial issues were not touched in yesterday's talks between the two panels, adding that "there was a productive discussion on the issue of base security."

He said the two panels agreed to meet again on Thursday afternoon, both looking forward to the conclusion of the ongoing review by the end of this month.

Meanwhile, organized labor called yesterday for the abrogation of the base labor agreement (BLA) with the United States in view of America's refusal to treat Filipino workers with dignity and respect.

The labor groups, led by the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines, said that in fairness to base workers, BLA should be abrogated and Philippine laws enforced in the U.S. facilities.

"Apart from the application of Philippine laws, employer-employee relations within the military facilities should be governed by collective bargaining agreements," the TUCP [Trade Union Congress Of The Philippines] said.

Democrito T. Mendoza, TUCP president, said there is no reason for the Philippines to negotiate further with the Americans on the provisions of the BLA on account of their one-sided, onerous and highly prejudiced approach to the labor question in the bases.

Mendoza said that based on reports submitted to him by the Federation of Filipino Civilian Employee Association, a TUCP affiliate, the U.S. government is apparently not serious in resolving the inequalities in Filipino-American relations, with the State Department dangling a \$10-million mini-Marshall plan, while their BLA negotiators are as tight-fisted and insulting as ever.

Aquino Concur With Opinion

HK2107020988 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 20 Jul 88

[Text] President Aquino can extend the bases pact, according to Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordenez. Gerry Montejo will give us the details:

[Begin recording] [Montejo] President Corazon Aquino concurred with Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordenez' opinion that the Constitution authorizes her to allow nuclear weapons in the country and extend the stay of the U.S. military bases beyond 1991. Art Pabellon has more:

[Pabellon] President Corazon Aquino yesterday said the opinion issued by Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordenez is acceptable. The opinion allows the president to adopt a very flexible stand on the antinuclear provision of the Constitution. It says, quote: The president may defer from the policy if it is not in keeping with the national interest in the light of the changing pattern of international relations. Secretary Ordenez added that the policy of freedom from nuclear weapons must be viewed as the instrument rather than the objective of treaty making. The opinion gives the president the freedom to negotiate a modification or extension of the military bases agreement with the United States regardless of the constitutional provision. [Aquino recording indistinct]

President Corazon Aquino. For FEBC News, Art Pabellon from Malacanang. [end recording]

Ordenez Reiterates Opinion

HK2107051988 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 21 Jul 88

[Text] Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordenez today repeated that his interpretation on the military bases issue was based on the structure and history of our Constitution. Earlier he said that the president has the power to decide on critical issues such as those of the military bases and the stockpiling of nuclear weapons in the Philippines.

[Begin Ordenez recording] First of all, I based my interpretation on what has been written down in our Constitution, and second, the Philippines' history, which led us to form this Constitution; in other words, the history and structure. [end recording]

Trade Unions Ask for End of Bases Labor Pact

HK2107052588 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0400 GMT 21 Jul 88

[Text] The Trade Union Congress of the Philippines [TUCP] has strongly asked for the abolition of the bases labor agreement. At the same time, it also requested the government to undertake further negotiations. According to the TUCP, the new labor agreement should be based on the dignity and respect for the rights of Filipino workers. Democrito Mendoza, TUCP chairman, added that for the sake of justice, the laws of our country should prevail in the military facilities.

Enrile's Allegations of Military Losses Denied

HK200710118c Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0700 GMT 20 Jul 88

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos and Armed Forces chief General Renato de Villa strongly denied allegations by Senator Juan Ponce Enrile that the Armed Forces was losing the counterinsurgency campaign. Secretary Ramos noted that compared to the situation in the past 2 years, more progress has been made in the fight against the insurgents.

[Begin Ramos recording in English] We have progressed in the counterinsurgency campaign if we compare where we are now to last year and then to 2 years ago when this government took over. There are certain measurements which have been adapted to try to assess progress or the lack of progress. One important measurement which we are using now is the number of influenced-barangays that have been reinfluenced and in which the people have been completely won over by the government.

The AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] reported some 854 such barangays that have been reinfluenced in the past 6 months out of roughly 8,000. And this is using the newly-developed strategy of first clearing an area using mobile troops or the regular units of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, and then holding it, using a combination of some military, some police, local government officials and the civilian volunteer organizations or Bantay Bayan, and later the CAFGU [citizen's armed forces geographical unit], which is being organized, trained and equipped, will also come into the picture. The third step which is consolidation is also largely to be done by combination of the military, civilian and the police. And the fourth step, development is purely a civilian function with the support of the military. This is where the military has now developed the so-called special operations team, which will be used as our main contribution in steps two and three, which is holding and consolidating. [end recording]

According to Senator Enrile, he has a secret military report admitting that the military was losing the fight against the rebels. The report allegedly outlines the defects of the military's counterinsurgency campaign and defines the areas where the rebels are winning.

Meanwhile, General de Villa said that the report may refer to a particular period, adding that he would like a copy of the report or a talk with Senator Enrile on the issue.

In a related development, the present security situation in the country was discussed at today's cabinet meeting where General de Villa stressed that unless the civilian leadership announces a new policy, the military will continue to pursue the same counterinsurgency operations.

From Malacanang, Gabby Salcedo reporting.

Ramos Says Security Improving
HK2007074388 *Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan*
in Tagalog 0545 GMT 20 Jul 88

[Text] In an interview at noon today, Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos strongly denied allegations by former defense minister Juan Ponce Enrile who claimed that the rebels were gaining strength under the present Aquino administration. Ramos said that he did not know what report the senator was reading, but added that the senator's allegations were unbelievable.

[Begin recording in English] [reporter] Are these in the top secret documents he has?

[Ramos] Well, I don't know what report he is reading but I think if we look at the records, our capability, our Armed Forces, our security situation is better now than when he was the Minister of National Defense. [end recording]

That was Secretary Fidel Ramos in an interview with newsmen where he explained that the security situation is better than when Enrile was the defense minister.

Today's morning papers quoted Enrile denouncing the deteriorating peace and order situation in the country, adding that it is more unstable than in the past.

However, Ramos asserted that more progress has been achieved in the counterinsurgency campaign compared to that in the administration's first 2 years. He claimed that this proves the military's efficiency in handling developments, and stressed that measures were being taken to comb out NPA influence in the barangays. According to him, some 854 barangays are subject to an ongoing campaign to restore the people's faith in the administration. To do so, it is necessary to clean up the

area by means of mobile troops or regular units of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, with assistance from local police, government officials and civilian volunteers organizations.

Empy Lazaro reporting from the palace.

Military Supports Peace Talks With MNLF
HK2007084788 *Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog*
0700 GMT 20 Jul 88

[Text] The Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] announced that they will support the government's move to resume peace talks with Muslim rebels, like the MNLF. However, they said that the talks must be held in the country. This was the AFP's reaction to the report on the MNLF chairman, Nur Misuari, alleged expression of support for talks by invitation from the government. Misuari has allegedly notified the Department of Foreign Affairs of his willingness to engage in talks.

AFP Spokesman Colonel Oscar Florendo stressed that foreign countries should not interfere in talks between the Aquino government and the MNLF. Misuari is reportedly in Libya.

MNLF Rejects Peace Talks With Government
HK2007071588 *Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY*
GLOBE in English 20 Jul 88 pp 1, 6

[Text] The secessionist Moro National Liberation Front and its military arm, the Bangsa Moro Army [BMA], said last night they have no intention of initiating another round of peace negotiations with the Aquino government.

The MNLF-BMA announcement closely followed the similar rejection by the communist New People's Army of Catholic bishops' appeals for the government and "all rebel forces" to sit down and dialogue to end all violence.

Also yesterday, Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr. suggested the holding of regional- and provincial-level peace talks with rebel forces since their national organs refuse to dialogue.

Ustad Zain Jali, religious adviser to the Islamabad-based MNLF Central Committee, branded as "nonsense and impossible" recent news reports that MNLF leader Nur Misuari intends to talk with government officials next month.

"We have said before and we say it again that the only way for both parties to come to the negotiating table is for the Aquino government to respond to the resolution of the Organization of the Islamic Conference for discussions on the Tripoli Agreement," Jali told the GLOBE in a telephone interview.

"We will never initiate the talks, because that would amount to surrender," he said.

Jali said AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] operations against MNLF rebels continue to intensify in the two provinces in Zamboanga.

"Our forces are eager to fight, but they are under instructions to respect the ceasefire," he said. A ceasefire has been in effect between the government and Muslim secessionists since April 1986, but peace negotiations have collapsed.

Last Tuesday, some newspapers carried reports about a plan of Misuari to talk with Peace Commissioner Alran Bengson after the Haj next month.

Meanwhile, Mitra said: "If the government and the rebels can't agree to hold talks on the national level, they should try it in the regional or provincial levels. In response to reports that the NPA General Staff rejected the talks as a military ploy to annihilate the communist underground movement, Mitra added, "Having talks at lower levels is better than having no talks at all."

Mitra, a government emissary in the 1986-87 peace talks with the umbrella national Democratic Front, said "there's no harm in resuming peace talks at lower levels." This remark drew mixed reactions from other Congress leaders.

Speaker Pro Tempore Antonio Cuenco, insupporting Mitra's proposal, said "it is possible that some NDF local leaders may favor localized ceasefire despite rejection by their national leaders."

"We should continue to reach out to our rebel brothers in searching for a lasting peace," Cuenco said.

The war with the communist rebels Cuenco said, has been "draining the country's resources and hampering the delivery of basic services to the people."

Mitra's proposal, however, was criticized by Assistant Minority Floor Leader Salvador Escudero III who said the regional peace talks may only cause "undue competition" among government negotiators.

He added that different regions have "shared problems," so that it is only proper that peace talks are held on the national level.

The Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines, in a pastoral letter read in all churches last weekend, called on the government "and all rebel forces" to sit down and find ways to end the 19-year-old insurgency and the 16-year-old secession through dialogue.

The NPA rejected the call, and so did Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos and AFP chief of staff Gen. Renato de Villa. A member of the Communist Party central committee told the GLOBE, however, that his organization

may dialogue, provided that independent bodies like the CBCP [Catholic Bishops Conference of the Philippines] or the International Red Cross sponsor it.

President Aquino, meanwhile, would not budge yesterday from her position that communist rebels should make the first move by formally requesting for a reopening of the peace talks.

"I am sticking to what I've said," Mrs. Aquino said in an "ambush" interview.

Defense Undersecretary Fortunato Abat said the Armed Forces must be allowed to continue its peace keeping operations in case peace talks with communists or Muslim separatists.

"If there is any negotiations," Abat said, "the military must assert that it is the only legal body authorized to bear arms."

The last peace talks bogged down after the government and NDF panels claimed the government could no longer provide them with ample security to continue the negotiations. Both panels also accused each other of insincerity.

The military claimed the NDF committed 120 violations during the 60-day ceasefire forged by the negotiators.

On the other hand, the military committed only 20 violations, AFP officials earlier said.

38,000 Flee Homes Due to Muslim Infighting
HK2007072788 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE in English 20 Jul 88 p 3

[By staff writer Rowena Bundang]

[Text] Some 38,000 people in North Cotabato and Maguindanao provinces have left their homes because of the intense fighting among three Muslim secessionist groups, Rep. Cuimid Matalam (PDP-Laban [Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ng Bayan (Nation's Strength)], Maguindanao), reported yesterday.

Matalam, chairman of the House Muslim affairs committee, said on arrival from Mindanao that the local residents started leaving their homes last month and have sought refuge in at least eight towns far from the fighting.

Matalam did not say, however, where the refugees have come from.

The clashes involve forces of the Moro National Liberation Front, the MNLF Reformist Group, and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front [MILF].

Matalam said the causes of the fierce fighting are political, family and territorial disputes.

He said he based his information on accounts made by his constituents with whom he had consultation meetings recently.

The refugees from North Cotabato number about 18,000 and those from Maguindanao, 20,000, Matalam said. He said the number of the refugees may increase if the fighting continues.

Matalam said eyewitnesses had told him that the warring groups burned thousands of houses, forcing families to move out to safe areas.

The refugees are now in the towns of Magonay, Datu Piang and Ampatuan in Maguindanao and in Matalam, Kabalan and Carmen in North Cotabato, he said.

Relief workers from the Department of Social Welfare and Development, Department of Local Governments and Philippine National Red Cross have been assisting the refugees, Matalam said.

Matalam called for the resumption of peace talks between the government and the secessionist groups and said he had sent feelers to field commanders of the fighters, including Mushimin Sima of the MNLF and Hadji Murag of the MILF.

The warring groups, however, had not responded to Matalam's call for peace.

MNLF chief Nur Misuari, however, has been reported as interested in resuming peace talks.

The peace talks bogged down last year after the government refused to implement the 1976 Tripoli Agreement and instead called for implementation of the provision of the 1987 Constitution that grants autonomy to Muslim Mindanao.

An official of the Department of Foreign Affairs reported Monday that he had received a telex from the Philippine embassy in Libya stating that Misuari was interested in negotiating anew with the Aquino government.

Bipartisan Approach to Insurgency Urged
HK2007073788 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
GLOBE in English 20 Jul 88 p 2

[Text] Francisco Tatad, Grand Alliance for Democracy (GAD) chairman, said Monday night that the opposition is willing to sit down with President Aquino anytime to formulate a working relationship between the administration and the opposition.

Tatad told host Art Borjal of Channel 7's "Issues and Answers" that in the areas of foreign policy and insurgency, there should be no distinction between the government and the opposition and both should work together as one.

Insurgency, he said, is the most serious threat to the nation's existence since it became a republic and the only other real political party in existence today is the Communist Party of the Philippines ranged against the ruling coalition and the opposition party taken together.

Tatad added that the ruling coalition and the opposition should adopt a common stand to maintain democracy.

The current review of the RP [Republic of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement, he said, should be expanded to include the entire range of relations—from economic, social, scientific, mutual defense and military assistance and everything else—between the Philippines and the United States.

"We owe it to ourselves as a people to review the relationship and find out if it is worth keeping and how to improve the terms of this relationship," he said.

Tatad said that having articulated the proposal for a working relationship in behalf of the opposition, it is up to President Aquino to make the next move.

Tatad admitted that he does not want former President Marcos back, but explained that unless President Aquino and her administration can show that by invoking the provisions of the Constitution, they can keep a Filipino away from the Philippines, Marcos has the right to come home.

Navy Sergeant Killed in Caloocan Ambush
HK2007091588 Manila Manila Broadcasting
Company DZRH in Tagalog 0823 GMT 20 Jul 88

[Excerpt] A Philippine Navy sergeant was killed in an ambush in Caloocan City by armed men this morning. (Aya Yopangco) reports from Mobile 5:

[Begin recording] Four suspected NPA members ambushed and killed a Philippine Navy sergeant while he was driving a military jeep. With him were his wife and two children that he was taking to school in 6th Avenue Grace Park, Caloocan. The victim was identified as Sergeant Leopoldo Binluan Jr residing on Aquino Street, 4th Avenue, Caloocan and assigned to Camp Aguinaldo. He died on the way to the Caloocan General Hospital. He was shot three times in the head. [passage omitted] [end recording]

NPA Rebels Raid Army Safehouse in Bukidnon
HK2007085188 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 20 Jul 88

[Text] NPA rebels raided the safehouse of the Philippine Army's 26th Infantry Battalion in Bukidnon. This was stated in a report from Regional Command 10. The report just received by Camp Aguinaldo, said that about 100 NPA rebels raided the safehouse situated in Barangay Puntian, Quezon, Bukidnon, at around 2300, 2 days ago. The rebels tied up all the persons inside

including two army soldiers, and seven civilians. The report also said that while some rebels were inside the safehouse, the rest were manning a checkpoint nearby. Two policemen were also disarmed of an M-16 rifle and a .38 revolver by the rebels.

Cease-fire in Quezon Province Said Planned
HK2007112188 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 1000 GMT 20 Jul 88

[Text] Southern Luzon Command will declare a unilateral cease-fire in Quezon Province in the near future. General Alejandro Galido said that he received a letter from ex-Lucena City Officer in Charge Ed Abcede requesting the declaration of a unilateral cease-fire in the province to give the authorities freedom to negotiate for the release of five soldiers captured by the rebels. Abcede will head negotiations for the release of the soldiers.

Manglapus Lauds Iran's Accepting Resolution
HK2007112788 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 1000 GMT 20 Jul 88

[Text] The Philippines lauds Iran's acceptance of the United Nation's resolution to end the war with Iraq. The Philippines is a charter member of the United Nations. Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus said that the Filipino government is hoping that the act is a positive indication that the Iran-Iraq war will soon be resolved.

However, despite Iran's acceptance of the UN resolution, fighting is still raging between the two countries.

Editorial Urges Increased Trade With USSR
HK2007073388 Manila THE MANILA
CHRONICLE in English 20 Jul 88 p 4

[Editorial: "Ideology Should Not Stunt Trade"]

[Text] It is distressing to know that the trade volume between the Philippines and the Soviet Union plunged to \$28 million last year, from a peak of \$180 million in 1980. In this day and age of international trade expansion penetrating ideological barriers, we are going against a powerful current in global relationships.

The steep drop in Philippine-Soviet trade volume was brought to public attention by the members of the Senate delegation upon their return to Manila. The disclosure points to the erratic pattern of Philippine foreign trade that has witnessed the growth in volume of trade with some countries and its decline in others. These took place in both socialist and non-communist countries.

For example, two-way trade with the People's Republic of China increased to \$400 million last year, up from \$300 million the previous year. On the other hand, trade with the U.S., our main trading partner, also declined from \$3,361,219,957 in 1980 to \$2,904,513,493 in 1986.

These figures call for a closer examination of the pattern of trade. Negative results have adverse implications for our own economic expansion.

The sharp decline of trade with the USSR, however, requires examination at another level because there are ideological constraints to its expansion. These constraints are probably based on the fear that developing relations with the Soviet Union could be injurious to our national security.

This perception manifested itself in the reaction of the security community to proposals put forward months ago to the Cabinet by the Philippine Ambassador to Moscow, Alejandro Melchor. Mr. Melchor had proposed economic projects responding to the Soviet Union's announced interest in developing the ship repair industry in Bataan, energy-producing projects in Isabela and in Batangas, and in absorbing surplus Filipino labor in Siberia.

The business community showed enthusiasm for these projects, but they did not get off the ground mainly because of opposition by the security community on grounds of security interests.

As Sen. Leticia Shahani pointed out, there are areas in which trade possibilities with the Soviet Union could grow. Among these are imports of machinery and technology and requirements for our industrial infrastructure. It has also been pointed out that the Soviet Union, with a population of 280 million people is a vast potential market for Philippine exports.

We realize the problems attendant to trade promotion but the ideological implications have been exaggerated. Going by the security community's logic, our expanding trade with China should be more of a threat than trade with the Soviet Union as seen in geopolitical terms. But in reality the growth of trade with China has not placed our security in jeopardy.

Expansion of trade tends to dissolve ideological rigidity. Trade and ideological incompatibility can actually be separated. For example, trade between the Soviet Union and China has been growing despite their border tensions. In the 1960s, Chinese and Russian border guards were shooting one another.

But with the improvement of the political climate between the two communist giants, the borders have been opened up to exchange of goods, resulting in the trade boom among the provinces on both sides of their 4,500-mile border.

This trade growth has not compromised security interests of either country. Simply stated, it does little harm to aggressively explore trade opportunities wherever they are found—either with the capitalist countries or with the Soviet Union.

The more we diversify our trade, the more we can promote our economic growth and reduce our dependence on our traditional trade partners.

Thailand

Daily Reports PRK Release of Thai Prisoners
BK2107005988 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
21 Jul 88 p 1

[Excerpt] Ten Thai soldiers who were held captive by Hanoi-backed Heng Samrin forces inside Kampuchea were released to Thai military authorities at a border point in Khlong Yai District of Trat on Tuesday.

The soldiers are the first group of an estimated 120 Thais held prisoner in Kampuchea, whom Kampuchean Prime Minister Hun Sen had promised to release as part of efforts to improve relations with Thailand.

Military sources yesterday said the 10 captives were formally released from various prisons in Phnom Penh and other cities last week and taken to the western border province of Battambang.

They walked five days to a Thai border checkpoint in Khlong Yai, where they were picked up and flown to the Surasinghanart Army garrison in Aranyaprathet for debriefing and medical checkups.

The highest-ranking officer among those released was Maj Domchai Kongkao of the 11th Ranger Regiment. The longest held was Pvt Somchai Sae Chia, who was captured in April 1983.

The soldiers returned to a warm welcoming ceremony presided over by Lt-Gen Watthanachai Wutthisiri, commander of the First Army Region, and were escorted to Bangkok.

Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said he appreciated Kampuchea's "good gesture" in releasing the men.

He said Phnom Penh wanted Thailand to recognise its government in exchange for releasing all the prisoners.

"We told them that we used to send back their aircraft without asking anything in return," he said. [passage omitted]

Further on Release

BK2007135888 Hong Kong AFP in English 1335 GMT
20 Jul 88

[Text] Bangkok, July 20 (AFP)—The Vietnamese-backed Cambodian regime has released 10 Thai prisoners, nine military and one civilian, at a southern point of the Thai-Cambodian border, a senior Thai Army official said Wednesday.

Those released included Major Domchai Kongkao, attached to the 11th Ranger Regiment and captured October 4, 1985 at Ban Dong Rak Village in Ta Phraya border district, 1st Army Central Region Commander Lieutenant General Watthanachai Wutthisiri told reporters in the border town of Aranyaprathet.

The other military personnel freed were four Army privates, three paramilitary rangers and a police border patrol trooper.

The civilian freed was Phomthong Ketchan, 39, a farmer and ex-military policeman, who was captured on August 4, 1984, at Ban Non Sang village north of Aranyaprathet.

They are the first of an estimated 150 Thais expected to be released, Lt. Gen. Watthanachai Wutthisiri said. He said those released Tuesday had been seized in Thai border areas. He did not elaborate.

Thai military sources said the returned men were handed over by Phnom Penh troops to Thai military authorities at 2:00 p.m. (0800 GMT) Tuesday in Khlong Yai District of Trat Province, 340 kilometres (211 miles) south-east of here.

The group was then air-lifted to the Surasinghanat command headquarters in Aranyaprathet, 250 kilometres (150 miles) east of Bangkok, for medical check-ups.

They were then being flown to the 1st Army Regional Command headquarters in Bangkok. They will be debriefed before being returned to their units, the sources said.

The Thai Army did not exchange Cambodian or Vietnamese prisoners held by Thailand as their Cambodian counterparts had not made the request, they added.

Foreign Minister Sitthi on Cambodian Issue
BK2107014588 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
21 Jul 88 p 2

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila last night said that despite Prince Norodom Sihanouk's abrupt decision not to attend the Jakarta informal meeting, "all is not lost" regarding current attempts to resolve the Kampuchean conflict.

In a speech delivered to the Foreign Correspondents Club last night, ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi also said that if he returns as foreign minister, his main objective would be to improve Thai-Soviet relations.

"As far as the Kampuchea problem is concerned, I would say at this point that all is not lost. Prince Sihanouk's abrupt reversal might set the clock back a bit, but it will not completely torpedo the peace plan painstakingly mapped out by ASEAN," he said

"After all, it will be Vietnamese sincerity which must be shown if they are interested in the solution. Mr Nguyen Co Thach (the Vietnamese foreign minister) has said that he and his Laotian colleague would attend the Jakarta meeting if the terms stipulated in the Ho Chi Minh communiqué are adhered to.

"There is no reason to doubt as to why this should not be so."

ACM Sitthi added: "We cannot speak for Prince Sihanouk, and will not try to predict what would be the best course to follow in this regard.

"But I would say that few things contribute more to peace in Kampuchea than Vietnam actually withdrawing its troops. Hanoi is already doing this and we will continue to keep faith.

"At the very least, we have shown that Thailand has missed no opportunity to achieve concrete solutions and to construct a network of cooperative agreements in a variety of functional areas which will be of mutual benefit when peace returns to Kampuchea."

The minister said the single most important factor in ensuring peace in Indochina is Thailand's relations with Vietnam.

"The issue of how to deal with Vietnam has been a central feature of Thai foreign policy for almost three decades," he said.

"Our nightmare has been that Vietnam, after consolidation, might seek to spread its control to neighbouring countries, which it did in Kampuchea. So the policies of successive Thai governments have been designed to prevent Vietnamese expansion, but also of late to build a pattern of relations in which Vietnam might acquire the tendency for self-restraint and eventually cooperation.

"Now, as my colleague the Singaporean foreign minister has said, our patience is being rewarded. In my recent meeting with Mr Nguyen Co Thach, there have been encouraging developments in this regard."

ACM Sitthi told the BANGKOK POST that the ministry had been informed by Prince Sihanouk's daughter that he would not attend the Jakarta meeting, but would go instead to North Korea late this month before coming to Thailand on August 5 to welcome British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher who is scheduled to visit the Site B refugee camp.

ACM Sitthi said that when he assumed the office of foreign minister, his first task was to "turn around" Thailand's relationship with the United States.

"This we succeeded in, and we turned next to China. Before long the relations with China were on solid ground, and Beijing became one of Thailand's trusted friends and allies," he said.

"We were already on the high road of repeating the performance with the Soviet Union before Parliament was dissolved. We were able to do all these things because there is a resilience in Thai foreign policy.

"Of course not all of the major powers see everything in the same kind of light, but Thailand has never let it to be a stumbling block in developing relations with all of them.

"And that is the challenge which I will take up if I am to return as foreign minister: improvement of Thai-Soviet relations."

Main Refugee Camp Set To Close in September
BK2107011588 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
21 Jul 88 p 3

[Text] The Government yesterday announced the closure of the Khao I-Dang holding centre in Prachin Buri beginning in September and the relocation of some 12,000 refugees closer to the border.

The announcement was jointly made by the Foreign and Interior ministries and the Supreme Command at the offices of the National Security Council [NSC].

Citing the "unstable situation" created by refugees sneaking into the camp, NSC secretary-general Suwit Suthanukun said the closure was approved by the Government in close consultation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

He said the closure and relocation corresponded with the request last year of UN Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who asked that the welfare of refugees be ensured if the camp is moved.

Mr Suwit said third countries would be permitted until August 31 to complete processing of the 12,000 Kampuchean refugees at the camp.

After the deadline, he said, remaining refugees would be moved to Site 2 South or Ban Banthat, about three kilometres from the border.

These refugees, he said, will no longer be eligible for resettlement.

But for humanitarian reasons, resettlement in third countries would be allowed on a case-by-case basis, he said.

The UNHCR will be working towards the refugees' voluntary repatriation to Kampuchea, Mr Suwit said.

The NSC chief said the Government announced the closure of Khao I-Dang in December last year, but deferred the relocation to allow additional time for third countries to process refugees for resettlement.

He said the Government decided to close the camp because of its "magnet effect" as the only resettlement camp for Kampuchians.

Mr Suwit said continued attempts by thousands of Kampuchians along the border to sneak into Khao I-Dang was creating an unstable situation.

In addition, he said, most of those now at Khao I-Dang have for the past nine years been rejected by resettlement countries.

"Khao I-Dang has become an anomaly, offering a false sense of hope and creating disparity between Kampuchean camps," he said.

Mr Suwit said there are now 15,869 UNHCR-registered refugees at the camp—of which 14,182 have been rejected by at least one resettlement country.

The total camp population now stands at 16,945, he said, but added that 4,000 of the refugees are expected to be resettled in third countries "very soon".

He said the refugees who are moved to Ban Banthat will be cared for by UN agencies.

Kampuchean refugees and their families who are aiding the Red Cross in Khao I-Dang hospital, he said, would be permitted to stay at the hospital.

Mr Suwit said the Government would expand Site 2 to the east and west by another two square metres [as published] to handle the new arrivals.

Diplomatic Relations Established With Burundi
BK2007090388 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
0000 GMT 20 Jul 88

The Governments of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Republic of Burundi have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level from 20 July 1988.

Party Leader on New Government Composition
BK2007073588 Bangkok NAO NA in Thai
19 Jul 88 p 1, 20

[Exerpt] Major General Chatchai Chunhawan, deputy prime minister and leader of the Chat Thai Party, disclosed to the press on 18 July that the political parties in the present coalition government have already begun forming a new government and he himself will act as the coordinator among the leaders of such parties.

Chatchai said: "It is inevitable that the new government will be a coalition one. Regardless of who becomes the new prime minister, the Chat Thai Party is ready to form a government, otherwise what is the use of participating in politics? The new government should be comprised of the same four political parties that are in the current government and a group of outsiders." The new prime minister will decide whether to accept other political parties into the coalition.

The Chat Thai Party leader said leaders of the four parties in the present coalition government—the Chat Thai, Democrat, Social Action, and Ratsadon parties—have maintained regular consultations, and the formation of a new government will be discussed at the final cabinet meeting on 19 July.

Asked where the center for forming the new government is located, Maj Gen Chatchai declined to answer, saying it is not at his residence in Soi Ratchakhru. If correspondents want to know whether the center is located at the prime minister's residence at Sisao they would have to ask Gen Prem themselves because it is apparent that a new government will consist of the four former political parties and a group of outsiders. [passage omitted]

Radio Attacks Candidates for 'Money Dumping'
BK2107012588 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
21 Jul 88

[Text] Army radio yesterday attacked some election candidates for money dumping and urged the public to boycott vote-buyers on election day.

In its comments on the Sayamanutsati programme broadcast early yesterday, the radio urged voters to take money from political canvassers but vote for other candidates.

"When the election results come out, these canvassers will be dealt with. They may suffer from khai pong (shooting fever) or be asked to return that money," the army radio said.

Without making direct reference to any individuals, the Army continued: "A certain politician once complained about the hardship of being in the Opposition and announced he would try to join the Government.

"We should not elect this type of politician because if we elect them they will insult us," the Army radio said.

It said voters should study their choices before casting ballots.

"We should know our candidates...whether they have switched parties, whether they are natives. If any of them promise to help build something in exchange for votes, we can take it that these candidates are lying," the radio said.

"Threats on lives have been issued and all sorts of dirty tricks are being so widely used until some people cannot stand it and have joined a group to oppose it publicly."

Sitthi on Diversification of Export Markets

*BK2107015588 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
21 Jul 88 p 28*

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila warned yesterday that Thailand should diversify its export markets away from the United States to other markets such as Japan, the European Community and the socialist bloc because of its growing protectionism.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said it still remained to be seen how much this protectionism would affect Thailand.

One important issue to be taken into consideration is intellectual property rights. The copyright issue is over now that the US has already joined the Berne Convention.

He said Thailand had also been warned by its trading partners including the EC to take action on intellectual property rights.

"If Thailand does not have intellectual property rights protection, it will prevent them from transferring technology to Thailand as it evolves from a developing country to a newly industrialised one [NIC]," he said.

ACM Sitthi said although Thailand already had access to major markets including the US, it should look for access or greater access to other markets like Japan, the EC and the socialist countries.

As Thailand evolves into an NIC, it needs to diversify its market further.

"We should look to Japan in particular. We should negotiate for more access to Japan now that Japanese companies are investing more in Thailand.

"We should at least see to it that products produced by Japanese firms here can be exported back to Japan."

He said Thailand should also try to export more to the EC as it moves towards becoming a single market in 1992 as this will mean products exported to one member country will be accepted by the others.

He said some socialist markets were very large even though their trading volume remained low.

"The Soviet market is large and can be expanded further through the countertrade system, although this may take time to develop."

The foreign minister said Thailand would benefit greatly in terms of trade and investment from the anticipated improvements in Kampuchea.

He said Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam needed to reconstruct their economies and that meant they would need medium quality goods from other countries including Thailand.

That will also pave the way for fishing joint ventures between Thailand and the neighbouring countries.

Briefs

External Borrowings Ceiling

The government intends to raise the ceiling for external borrowings from US\$1 billion in fiscal 1989 for infrastructural development in view of the rapid economic expansion and sharp increase in foreign investment. The decision to raise the ceiling was made yesterday following a joint proposal of the public and private sector which concluded that there must be more infrastructural development and utilities, such as roads, sea ports and electricity. Speaking after the last meeting of the Joint Public/Private Sector Consultative Committee under the Prem Administration, Sano Unakun, secretary general of the National Economic and Social Development Board, said the new ceiling can be raised because the country's earnings from external trade are increasing, making bigger investments in infrastructure possible. [Excerpt] *[BK21070159 Bangkok THE NATION in English 21 Jul 88 p 13]*

Vietnam

Minister, Vessey Exchange Letters on MIA's

*BK2107103688 Hanoi International Service
in English 1000 GMT 21 Jul 88*

[Text] Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach affirms Vietnam's efforts to solve before the end of this year 70 cases of Americans missing in action considered priority by the U.S. side. He welcomes the U.S. side for joint efforts in seeking out and excavating remains of MIA's in August, September, and October this year.

In his letter, dated July 9 and sent to General John Vessey, special envoy of U.S. President, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach urged the U.S. side to seriously carry out all agreements on humanitarian issues relating to Vietnam.

In his reply to Mr Nguyen Co Thach on July 18, General John Vessey highly appreciated Vietnam's efforts and welcomed its readiness to allow the U.S. side to join Vietnam in seeking and excavating the remains of MIA's. General Vessey expressed the hope that the

cooperation this year between the two countries will be continued and expanded. He also affirmed that the U.S. side will continue trying to respond to Vietnam's humanitarian concerns.

Nguyen Co Thach To Leave for Jakarta on 22 July
BK2107103288 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 21 Jul 88

[Text] A delegation of Vietnam led by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach will leave Vietnam on Friday [22 July] for the second stage of the Jakarta informal meeting, or JIM, scheduled to be opened on 25 July at the invitation of the Indonesian foreign minister, Mr Ali Alatas. This was informed by Mrs Ho The Lan, spokeswoman of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry at a regular press conference in Hanoi on Thursday [21 July].

Mrs Ho The Lan also said Minister Nguyen Co Thach will be accompanied by Dang Nghiem Hoanh, assistant to the foreign minister, and Vietnamese ambassador to Indonesia, Tran Huy Chuong. Mr Dang Nghiem Hoanh had left for Jakarta on Monday [18 July] to join Indonesian officials in preparation for the meeting.

Also at this press conference, Mrs Ho The Lan pointed out that for the early restoration of the time-honored friendship between the two nations, Vietnam is always ready to hold talks with China at any level, any time, and anywhere to solve the problems relating to the two countries.

Mrs Ho The Lan emphasized that normalizing relations between Vietnam and China not only meets the basic and long-term interests of the two countries, it also benefits peace and cooperation in Southeast Asia and Asia.

Briefs

Scientists Awarded U.S. Prize

Hanoi VNA July 10—Two Vietnamese women scientists have been awarded the Kovalevskiya Prize for 1987, a prize sponsored by the Kovalevskiya Fund of the U.S. Committee for Scientific Cooperation With Vietnam. They are Nguyen Thi Dan, doctor of agriculture at the Agro-Chemicals and Soil Institute, and Nguyen Thi Thu Cuc, doctor and deputy head of the Plantation Department of the Can Tho University. They are the fifth and sixth Vietnamese women to receive this prize since 1985 when it was first set up for women scientists who have made outstanding achievements in scientific researches. The awarding ceremony was held at the office of the Vietnam Women's Union in Hanoi yesterday in the

presence of Professor Doctor Judith Ladinskiy, chairwoman of the U.S. Committee for Scientific Cooperation With Vietnam. [Text] *[BK10070955 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 10 Jul 88]*

UN-Built Research Center

An export coffee research center built with the fund of the United Nations Development Program and the Food and Agriculture Organization by the Vietnam Union of Coffee Enterprises has been commissioned in Central Highlands. The center comprises four well-equipped laboratories with 60 rooms, which covers an area of 1,600 square meters, hand processing workshop of 1,000 tons of bean a year. Besides, the center also has a 350-hectare garden for the experimental plantation of high-yield strains. [Text] *[BK12070915 Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT 12 Jul 88]*

Mongolian National Day Meeting

A meeting was held at the Thuy Khe tannery in Hanoi yesterday to mark Mongolia's 67th National Day (July 11). The meeting, jointly sponsored by the Vietnam-Mongolia Friendship Association [VMFA] and its chapter at the Thuy Khe factory, was attended among others, by Hoang Minh Thang, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the VMFA, and Mongolian Ambassador Gelegiyn Adiyaa. Addressing the meeting, plant director Dinh Van Tuyen and the Mongolian ambassador brought out the great significance of the anniversary, as well as big achievements recorded by the Mongolian people in all fields over the past 67 years. They expressed their satisfaction at the fruitful development of the friendship, solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation between the parties and peoples of Vietnam and Mongolia. For the same purpose, a newly-set up VMFA chapter at the Chau Thanh tannery in Ha Nam Ninh Province, south of Hanoi, made its first public appearance in the presence of Mongolian Ambassador and Mrs. G. Adiyaa and other staff members of the Mongolian Embassy here, who made a visit to the province. [Summary] *[BK10071015 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 10 Jul 88]*

MPR National Day

Hanoi VNA July 11—Mongolian Ambassador Gelegiyn Adiyaa held a get-together here this evening to mark the 67th national day of the People's Republic of Mongolia (July 11). Present at the function were Hoang Minh Thang, member of the CPV CC and President of the Vietnam-Mongolia Friendship Association, and other Vietnamese officials. Host and guest proposed toasts to the Mongolian and Vietnamese people's great achievements in national construction and defence, and to further development of the friendship, militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the parties, states and peoples of Mongolia and Vietnam. [Text] *[BK12070404 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 11 Jul 88]*

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